

VOL. 46

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1908.

No. 16

ELEVEN MILLION DOLLAR CRASH

ORIENTAL BANK, N. Y., GOES BY THE BOARD

Hundreds of Depositors Wait
in-Vain for Doors to
Open.

New York, Jan. 31.—The Oriental Bank, on which a run of depositors started yesterday, did not open for business today. A notice was posted on the door announcing that the bank was closed by order of the state superintendent of banks.

The Oriental is a state bank at 184 Broadway, capitalized at \$750,000. According to its last statement it owed to individual depositors \$7,576,311, and to banks, bankers and brokers, \$3,477,252. It has a surplus fund of \$1,912,000, and undivided profits of \$303,947. G. S. Leonard, a state examiner, was placed in charge of the institution this morning. A branch of the Oriental, at 115 New Milbury, street, was also closed.

A line of several hundred depositors stood in queue system at the general offices on Broadway this morning. The recent trouble of the Oriental Bank date from the failure of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, and the National Trust in October last. The Oriental was a depository for the capital stock of the trust company, when it was organized by Wm. Gow and others last fall. When the Borough Bank closed it was discovered that the Oriental Bank had loaned it \$250,000, and it was asserted that this was returned to the Oriental as part of the capital stock of the International Trust Company.

HELD ON LIVE WIRE.

Royal City Lineman Was Fearfully
Burned—Brake Rescue.

(Special to the Times)
New Westminster, Jan. 31.—H. Gaghan, a lineman in the employ of the city, had a narrow escape from death today. He was standing on the transformer, near the top of a pole, when he grasped by mistake a wire carrying a voltage of one thousand. He was fearfully burned and struggled for several moments to release himself.

Jack Brown, another lineman working on a roof nearby the house, saw his struggles, traced the wire and at the risk of his life climbed to it. It took only a second to cut it and release Gaghan. The latter's hands and arms and feet were burned. One finger was burned entirely off and several bones were laid bare.

BIG CARGO SALE.

Freight Salvaged From C. P. R. Steamer
Mount Temple Auctioned in
Halifax.

Halifax, Jan. 30.—What has been probably the largest sale of shipwrecked goods that ever took place in Canada came on the night of November 30th, and while much of this cargo was forwarded to its destination a large proportion of it had to be sold here.

B. C. COPPER COMPANY.

No Resumption of Work Under Old
Scale of Wages.

(Special to the Times)
Grand Forks, Jan. 31.—A. S. Black, a prominent barrister of Greenwood, is the authority for the statement that he does not entertain any hope of the British Columbia Copper Company resuming operations at their smelter as long as the miners' union at Greenwood maintains the old or higher scale of wages.

ANOTHER MONOPOLY FOR STANDARD OIL

Octopus Acquires South African
Trading Interests in
Transport Company.

London, Jan. 31.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Durban announces in a dispatch that the Standard Oil Company has acquired the South African trading interests of the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited, thus establishing a monopoly in southern Africa.

JOHN GALBRAITH PRESIDENT.

Montreal, Jan. 31.—The Canadian Society of Civil Engineers yesterday elected John Galbraith, Toronto, as president; F. F. Bosted, Vancouver, and J. E. Switzer, Winnipeg, were elected members of the council.

NORTH SEA STATUS.

London, Jan. 31.—The British government, which has been kept fully informed as to the tenor of the German proposals for the maintenance of the territorial status in the North sea, has given its full assent thereto.

ASIATIC PROBLEM SOLVED.

Way Out of Difficulty Is Found in
South Africa.

Johannesburg, Jan. 31.—The Asiatic difficulty has been settled, the government deciding to accept the signatures instead of the finger prints in the registration of East Indians coming into the country.

The leaders of the East Indians approve the solution in behalf of their countrymen. Those arrested in contravention of the law will be liberated.

KILLED AT HOCKEY.

Prominent Farmer of Buffalo Lake Met
Sad Death on Ice.

Moose Jaw, Jan. 31.—Robert Gimmel, a prominent farmer of Buffalo Lake, was killed yesterday afternoon in a hockey match at Tuxford between the Moose Jaw and Hanley teams. In a skilful game Gimmel fell on the heel of another player's skate which pierced his testis. He died in less than an hour.

Gimmel was 25 years of age and unmarried. He was a prominent football player and athlete.

TIMBERING CAUSE OF STRIKE

ALTERED CONDITIONS AT COAL CREEK

Deadlock Between Employers
and Miners—Minor Grievances Settled

(Special to the Times).

Vancouver, Jan. 31.—J. D. Hurd, general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, said today that he expected the strike at Coal Creek would soon be settled. The men claim that the management has altered the conditions of timbering in such way that it means a reduction in wages, and they demand an investigation. The company, however, declined to allow the old method of timbering to continue, and refused permission for men to go to work unless they timbered under the new arrangement, which they refused to do.

Other minor grievances were settled last night at a conference with the management, and the question of timbering will be discussed by a meeting of the joint board of operators and employees on February 10th.

It is not believed the strike will spread to other properties of the same company.

SALVADOR'S NEW PRESIDENT.

San Salvador, Republic of Salvador, Jan. 31.—Advice received here today from Honduras report that the elections just held there resulted in a sweeping victory for General Miguel Davila as president of the Republic. General Dionisio Cullerres was elected vice-president.

EMPLOYMENT FOR 1,500.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Officials of the Illinois Steel Company announced last night that plate mills Nos. 1 and 2 will resume operations next Monday and furnish employment for 1,500 men. The mills were closed two weeks ago for repairs.

ELECTION AND SMALLPOX.

Hopewell, Ill., N. B., Jan. 30.—Owing to smallpox epidemic in Albert county, the election there may have to be postponed. All public gatherings have been forbidden in the lower part of the county.

GERMANY'S GREAT

NAVAL PROGRAMME

Will Spend \$100,000,000 Annually for Ten Years on
Warships.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The government's naval programme, embracing estimates of expenditures of more than \$100,000,000 annually for ten years, passed to the second reading in the Reichstag, only the Socialists and Poles opposing it.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, while asserting that the upper classes alone demanded fresh armaments for which the masses were compelled to pay, pointed out the dangers of continued increases in sea power. He said that every fresh proposal to increase the German fleet undoubtedly was aimed solely at Great Britain, who had determined to maintain her mastery of the seas. She might one day come to the conclusion, like Japan did in 1904, that "if I don't strike now, I'm lost."

Admiral Von Tirpitz, secretary of the Admiralty, replied that he was absolutely unable to conceive how the German fleet propositions could excite Great Britain.

"We are building against no one," he said, "and have no occasion for doing so. As to Great Britain, we don't know where German and British interests clash in such a manner as to call for the appeal to arms."

MAY BE ANARCHY IN IRELAND

LONDONDERRY ATTACKS LIBERAL PARTY

House of Lords Listens to
Terrible Picture of "Dis-
tressful Country."

London, Jan. 31.—Heated charges of cowardice in turning a blind eye to the "reign of terrorism" in Ireland in order to keep the Nationalists in good temper and assure a continuance of their support in the Commons, were launched against the government in the House of Lords yesterday.

The Marquis of Londonderry, who was viceroy of Ireland in 1886-89, led in the attack. So infectious were his sentiments that even Lord Longford, who has been a representative peer of Ireland since 1884, broke his silence of 24 years and devoted his speech to a recital of his personal experiences with cattle-driving outside his own gates.

The Marquis of Londonderry declared that the present state of Ireland is worse than in the dark days of the early eighties, when murder and outrage were rampant, and he attributed the conditions entirely to the cowardice of the government.

The lawbreakers, he asserted, had the audacity to declare that they had at their backs members of the government, and it was even reported that the constabulary had been ordered not to come into actual contact with them. He pointed out that when the Right Hon. James Bryce vacated the chief secretaryship, Mr. Bryce reported that the condition of Ireland was so bad that he could not go there. He pointed out that the Marquis of Londonderry, replying in behalf of the government, complained of the exaggerated pessimism of the Unionist peers, and resented Lord Lansdowne's comparison yesterday between Ireland and Macedonia. He admitted that cattle-driving had increased during the past year, but said that this was the sole sign of agrarian conditions becoming worse. The government deplored the cattle raids, but he declared, the country was no more lawless than during certain periods of Premier Balfour's administration, and following Gerald Balfour's precedent when he was chief secretary for Ireland in 1895-1900, the government had no intention of reviving the Crimes Act, as suggested.

The Marquis of Londonderry concluded by charging the government with cowardice and with being terrorized by the Nationalists into permitting a state of things disgraceful to any civilized government.

Lord Beauchamp, replying in behalf of the government, complained of the exaggerated pessimism of the Unionist peers, and resented Lord Lansdowne's comparison yesterday between Ireland and Macedonia. He admitted that cattle-driving had increased during the past year, but said that this was the sole sign of agrarian conditions becoming worse. The government deplored the cattle raids, but he declared, the country was no more lawless than during certain periods of Premier Balfour's administration, and following Gerald Balfour's precedent when he was chief secretary for Ireland in 1895-1900, the government had no intention of reviving the Crimes Act, as suggested.

DRUCE BUBBLE "FINALLY" BURST

London Paper Avers Claim to
Portland Estates Was Deep
Laid Plot.

London, Jan. 31.—The Daily Chronicle prints an article this morning, three columns in length, purporting to be an exposure of the Druce bubble, and alleging that it had in its possession proofs that when George H. Druce originally made claims for the title and estate of the late Duke of Portland, and organized a company to support these claims, he was aware that a descendant of the duke branch, with prior claims to his own, was actually living, and that he entered upon an agreement with this person, who was to keep in the background.

COBALT MINING SUIT.

American Suing C. F. Foster for \$70,000 and 20,000 Shares.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 31.—As a result of a dispute over a transaction in 600,000 shares of Cobalt mining stock, J. H. Schindl, a citizen of the United States, at present living in Toronto, is suing C. A. Foster for \$70,000 and 20,000 shares.

MESSAGES FROM

SPIRITLAND

Sir Oliver Lodge Believes
Startling Claim of Psychical
Research Society.

London, Jan. 31.—Sir Oliver Lodge, the noted scientist, at a meeting of the Psychical Research Society yesterday, expressed credence in the society's claim that it has received spirit messages from the late Edmund Gurney, Richard Hodgson and Frederich Myers. The message is stated to have been received through the medium of Miss Piper and Verrall.

BUTTE CROESUS DEAD.

D. J. Hennessy Gained Millions From
Small Beginnings.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 31.—D. J. Hennessy, president of the Hennessy Mercantile Company, a pioneer of Montana, and the richest merchant in the Northwest, dropped dead on the street of heart trouble. He was born at Fredericton, N. B., in 1854. A widow and three children survive.

Mr. Hennessy came to Montana in 1873 and engaged in business in Helena with E. L. Bonner & Co., a pioneer firm. Three years later he established a store in Butte, then a small camp. This place was burned out in 1889, but out of the ruins grew the present store, the largest between St. Paul and Portland. Mr. Hennessy was many times a millionaire.

REVOLUTIONISTS HOLD TOWN

TABRIZ TERRORIZED, IN STATE OF SIEGE

Russian Government Has Lost
Control—Situation Ex-
tremely Critical.

Odessa, Jan. 31.—A dispatch has been received here from Julla on the Russo-Persian frontier, saying that the situation at Tabriz is extremely critical.

The revolutionaries are in possession of the town and their numbers are constantly increasing. Bands of insurgents march through the streets of Tabriz, looting and terrorizing the people.

The government has no control of the situation.

The European residents have barricaded themselves in their houses and have appealed to the Russian consul for Cossacks.

The victory of the Caucasus has ordered Russian troops to Julla to be in readiness for any emergency.

"CITIES MAKE BETTER MEN"

STRATLING CLAIMS OF NEW YORK BISHOP

Would Sooner Trust Interests
of Nation to Denizens of
Big Towns.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31.—More than five hundred delegates and many more visitors attended the first inter-denominational missionary conference ever held on this coast at Calvary Presbyterian church yesterday. Bishop John Waldron, of New York, secretary of the board of bishops of the Methodist church, was the principal speaker yesterday.

That the condition of the city is better for the making of citizens than the conditions of rural life was the startling statement made by the bishop.

"I trust the interests of this country to the people of the cities sooner than to any other section of our country's population," he said.

The bishop paid a high tribute to the Roman Catholic church. "Its priests," he said, "are a mighty police power for the preservation of order and decency among the alien population of American cities."

NO DIVORCE FOR

MAUD GONNE

Irish Joan of Arc Still Legally
Tied to Major Mc-
Bride.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The Superior court yesterday rejected the appeal from the findings of the lower court brought by Mrs. McBride, better known as Maud Gonne, the Irish Joan of Arc, who sued her husband for an absolute divorce on the ground of cruelty. The legal separation decreed by the lower court was confirmed by the superior court.

Mrs. McBride brought her first action in 1906 and was then granted a judicial separation from her husband, who was a prominent member of the Irish brigade of the Boer army during the South African war. The tribunal refused to grant her an absolute divorce on account of her Irish nationality.

Mrs. McBride contended yesterday that the Superior court should follow the English practice, but the court held that the marriage was contracted in Ireland, where divorce is granted only by virtue of an act of parliament, and therefore it was powerless to grant Mrs. McBride more than a separation.

JOHN BURNS AS "OUT OF WORK"

LOOKED MISERABLE, GOT BREAD AND SOUP

English Minister Says Old Age
Pensions Will Provide for
1,000,000.

London, Jan. 31.—Participating in the debate in the House of Commons last night on the question of the unemployed, John Burns, president of the local government board, denounced the unscientific distribution of religious, philanthropic and private charity, which he declared was usually misapplied, and diverted to the wrong person. He told one of his own experiences recently, when after an official function he joined 2,000 of the unemployed at the Victoria Embankment.

"I was in my court dress," he said, "but pulled my bowler hat over my eyes and looked miserable, and I got my little bottle of soup and bread."

Mr. Burns moved an amendment to the address, regretting that the King's speech had not recommended legislation dealing with the unemployed question, and the amendment was defeated by 135 to 146.

An incidental remark made by Mr. Burns during his speech that the scheme of Herbert H. Asquith, the chancellor of the exchequer, for old age pensions would provide for a million people, attracted much attention afterwards. Nothing hitherto had leaked out with reference to the intentions of the government, but it was generally assumed that it would propose a pension of five shillings weekly in certain cases. If so, Mr. Asquith's scheme would entail the annual expenditure of £13,000,000.

SAID HE WAS HARRASSED.

Suit of Ex-General Manager of Copeland Chatterton Company Is
Dismissed.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 31.—Justice Clute has dismissed the action of Joseph Myers against the Copeland Chatterton Company in this city for \$15,000 damages. Myers alleged that he was harassed and provoked by the directors into resigning his position of general manager.

REMISSENESS OF POLICE.

Prisoner Died at Ottawa—No Surgeon
Sent For.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—The coroner's jury today brought in a verdict that James Callaghan came to his death on Saturday at the jail from suffocation, caused by acute oedema of the larynx, induced by cold and exposure. The opinion was expressed that the chief of police should have sent for a police surgeon, as Callaghan was choked to death by turnkeys.

EXPLOSION HURLED

BODY INTO TREE

Nine Men Were Victims of Dis-
aster in Virginia
Mine.

Charlestown, W. Va., Jan. 31.—Nine miners yesterday met sudden death in the lower Boone mine, near Hawk's Nest, in an explosion that partially wrecked the mine. About 25 men were in the mine at the time of the explosion. Those who escaped suffered only slight injuries.

One of the bodies was thrown out of the mine and into a tree several yards from the shaft.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been definitely ascertained.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

More Prevalent in Ontario Than a
Year Ago.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 31.—Returns to the provincial board of health from the 732 divisions of the province show that smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and measles have been more prevalent in the month of December than in the corresponding month a year ago.

CALIFORNIA MOB

ATTACKED HINDUS

British Consul at 'Frisco Re-
quests Full Investigation
of Affair.

Marysville, Cal., Jan. 31.—In connection with the attack on 70 Hindus by a mob at Live Oak, Butte county last Sunday, British Consul Bacon at San Francisco has requested Governor Gillett to make a full investigation of the affair and to cause protection to be given to the Hindus resident of Live Oak.

The governor has instructed the district attorney to prepare a comprehensive report for the British government.

YARMOUTH CAUSE CELEBRE.

Divorce Case Will Be Heard in London
Next Week.

London, Jan. 31.—Sir Birrell Barnes, president of the divorce court, yesterday fixed the hearing of the suit brought by the Countess of Yarmouth, who was Alice Thaw, of Pittsburgh, against her husband for the annulment of her marriage for next Wednesday afternoon. The Countess of Yarmouth is a daughter of Mrs. William Thaw, and a sister of Harry K. Thaw, whose second trial for the murder of Stanford White is coming to a close in New York. She was married to the Earl of Yarmouth in Pittsburgh on April 27, 1902.

HIGHWAY WOMEN.

Band of Fair Robbers Brought to Book
in Russian Poland.

Lublin, Russian Poland, Jan. 31.—The police of this city have unearthed a band of robbers, composed entirely of women, and the leaders have been taken into custody.

These female bandits are responsible for a long series of highway robberies. They went well armed and usually made their attacks upon unaccompanied men or women.

RESERVE LANDS AT PRINCE RUPERT

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY

Dispute Between Dominion and
B. C. Governments May
Go to Courts.

(Special to the Times).

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—Correspondence between the federal government and the government of British Columbia, relating to the transfer of Indian reserve lands, aggregating 13,519 acres, on Kalen Island, Digby Island and the Tsimpane peninsula, to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway for terminals at Prince Rupert, was tabled in the Commons today.

British Columbia on March 6th last filed with the federal government a formal protest against the right of the Dominion to hand over these lands to the Grand Trunk Pacific. It is urged that the Dominion only held the Indian lands in trust, and had no proprietary rights therein. When any band of Indians abandons or surrenders its right or title to a reserve the province maintains that the entire beneficial interest in such a reserve immediately becomes vested in the province, and consequently the Dominion had no right to grant a lease or transfer to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The British Columbia government further asked for a conference between the two governments as to a readjustment of all the Indian lands in the province not needed now by a decreasing Indian population. On the 10th of December last the federal government replied by a minute-in-council declaring that the Dominion took issue with the province on its statement of proprietary rights to the land in question, and suggesting that the question be threshed out in the courts.

SECRETS OF BIG GUNS.

German Officer Alleged to Have Betrayed
Confidence Is Arrested.

Essen, Jan. 30.—An officer in the Krupp gunworks, whose name is not given has been arrested on the charge of betraying military secrets. It is declared that he sold the plans of certain guns which the Krupps were building for Italy.

NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED.

Lisbon, Jan. 31.—The government has ordered the suspension of the publication of three newspapers for printing seditious matter.

VISIONS OF WAR.

In Far East

German Bishop in China Has
Gloomy Outlook on Fu-
ture Events.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—Bishop Henninghaus, apostolic officer of the South Shantung, is at present on a visit to Germany for the first time in 22 years. Regarding the political situation in the Far East, Bishop Henninghaus said that although the situation was generally quiet now there was little promise of a tranquil future.

The Emperor of China is childless. The Empress is between 70 and 75 years old. No heir apparent to the throne has yet been selected, and with the death of the Empress the Manchurian dynasty is likely to enter upon a difficult period.

The departure of the American fleet of battleships for the Pacific, the bishop continued, is looked upon in China as something more than a pleasure cruise. Serious reasons are thought to be behind the movement. In China rumors of a war between Japan and the United States are prevalent, and Japan was thought to have yielded miserably in the negotiations at Portsmouth that resulted in putting an end to the Russo-Japanese war.

Emperor William had a long conversation with Bishop Henninghaus, and the Oriental political situation was discussed in detail.

THAW CASE IN HANDS OF JURY

QUESTION OF JUSTICE OR "UNWRITTEN LAW"

Judge Dowling Made Careful
Exposition of Law in Noted
Trial.

New York, Jan. 31.—By noon today the fate of Harry K. Thaw probably will be in the hands of the jury. The lawyers have finished their summing up and Justice Dowling began his exposition of the law in the case when court convened this morning. As soon as it is finished the jurors will retire to the stuffy little room near the courtroom, where the trial has been held, there to remain until they have agreed upon a verdict or until the court loses hope of their ever reaching an agreement.

Mr. Littleton, for the defence, argued that there was nothing in the evidence to show that Thaw was sane when he killed White.

On the other hand District Attorney Jerome declared that there was nothing in the evidence to show Thaw to be insane and everything to show that the killing of White was premeditated murder. Between these two extremes the jury must decide. They have the ground for a compromise verdict of murder in the second degree or manslaughter in the first degree.

A verdict of not guilty carries with it, under the plea made, the excuse of insanity, and if it is rendered, the district attorney may move at once that Thaw be committed to the Matteawan for the criminally insane. If a verdict of not guilty is rendered Thaw probably will be sent to the asylum, where he will remain until released by judicial proceedings.

In closing his charge, Justice Dowling impressed upon the jury the responsibility which was theirs, telling them that they should bear in mind that upon their verdict depended the life or liberty of the prisoner.

"Your verdict must not be influenced by any matter outside the record," said he. "Neither passion nor sympathy should sway you in your deliberations. You must not speculate or guess as to the matters in evidence here, but must decide the issue solely upon your calm dispassionate judgment as to the weight, credibility, and meaning of the testimony. Nor are you concerned with the punishment which may follow a verdict of guilty at your hands. Your sole function is to determine if any crime has been committed, its grade, and leave the question of penalty to those responsible for its imposition."

Justice Dowling told the jurors they should bear in mind that the prisoner was presumed to be innocent until the jury has been convinced beyond a reasonable doubt, that he is guilty, and that the burden of proof rests upon the prosecution throughout. He told them, however, that this did not mean that the district attorney must prove his case beyond every possible doubt, but that he must prove every material element in the case. It was for the jurors themselves to judge of the credibility of witnesses and it was within their power to accept or reject the testimony of any witness, in whole or in part.

(Continued on page 2).

INFANT AND STRYCHNINE.

Port Arthur, Ont., Jan. 30.—The two-year-old daughter of G. Gallagher took a bottle of strychnine from her father's grip at the family home here. After drinking a part of it, she died in a few minutes. Gallagher is a contractor at Black Bay, where he is building a bridge, and used the poison for trapping wolves.

CASABLANCA BOMBARDMENT.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The Petit Parisien says that the French government has accepted France's proposition to allow an international commission to fix the damages resulting from the bombardment of Casablanca.

SHOULD EMPLOY YOUNG CANADIANS

Resolution in Commons Deal-
ing With Technical Studies
on Public Works.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—F. D. Monk gives notice of a resolution that in the execution of public works requiring technical knowledge the government should, as far as possible, utilize young men engaged in Canadian institutions so as to permit of their applying with profit, during vacations, the knowledge acquired by them during the periods of tuition.

Mr. Reid gives notice of a bill to amend the passenger ticket act, providing for an insurance of \$50 and 1,000 mile tickets at a rate not exceeding two cents a mile.

During the twelve years that the iron and steel bounties have been in existence, the Dominion has paid a sum of \$5,108,224 as bounty on pig iron; \$4,458,325 for steel ingots; \$1,241,473 on articles manufactured from steel. The bounty on lead amounts to \$478,842. During the past four years there has been paid out on crude petroleum \$1,204,123.

Perfumes The Largest Stock in the Province to Choose From

All the best makers are represented here.

"Dinna Forget"

Is the latest—a delicate and delightful bouquet.

Campbell's Prescription Store.

Fort Cor. & Douglas Sts.

We are prompt. We are careful. And we use the best.

Telephone 222 and 135.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME

The greatest pleasures of life are those in your own "Ingle nook." No trouble

IF YOU USE GAS HEAT

It not only lightens labor, but is cheaper than burning coal or wood. Let us explain to you the many merits of our new Gas Radiators.

SEE THEM IN OUR SHOWROOMS.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, LTD.

CORNER FORT AND LANGLEY STREETS.

Three Big Snaps for Saturday

ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS, 2 tins for 25c
ENGLISH WORCESTER SAUCE, 3 bottles for 25c
ENGLISH MIXED PICKLES, 3 bottles for 25c

FRESH SAUSAGE DAILY.

Windsor Grocery Company,

Opposite Post Office Government Street

JUST RECEIVED ex SS. "CYCLOPS"

A large consignment of

CALVANIZED POULTRY NETTING

In All Sizes

Hardware Merchants

Walter S. Fraser & Co.

Limited

WHARF STREET Phone 3. VICTORIA

SATURDAY'S SPECIAL

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S

Fancy Mixed Biscuits, 2 lbs for 25c

FELL & COMPANY, LTD.

Quality Grocers, 631 FORT STREET.

Be Good Friends with Phone 94 or 297.

SHOES THAT SATISFY

ARE YOU "FINICKY" ABOUT YOUR FOOTWEAR? We know it is very annoying to have to take what you can get. As a suggestion we would ask, "Have you ever tried us?" Our stock is full of STYLES THAT ARE EXCLUSIVE.

Baker Shoe Co., Ltd

1109 Government St.

SATURDAY BARGAINS

In All Kinds of FISH, POULTRY, GAME, FRUIT. Everything Reduced in Price To-day.

D. K. CHUNGKANS, LTD

The Fish, Fruit and Poultry Man, 608 Broughton Street, Victoria, B. C.

Day Phone, 242. Night Phone, 576. Free Delivery.

SPECIAL TRIP OF BEATRICE

CAPITALISTS WILL SEARCH FOR COAL

G. T. P. Officials Deny Emphatically Wild Rumor Concerning Townsite.

The Princess Beatrice, of the C. P. R. coasting service, will leave to-night under special charter for the north, carrying a party of capitalists who are going on a two weeks' tour of Queen Charlotte Islands and elsewhere.

It is reported that President A. J. Erling, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, will join them at Vancouver. A flying visit was paid to Victoria by Thomas S. Ives, of La Crosse, Wis.; J. E. Corlett, M. J. Powell, R. C. Price, and Henry Dekker, of Iowa, and A. Butler, of Seattle, who left later for Vancouver. The trip of the party is reported to be for the purpose of inspecting coal properties, with the object in view of acquiring a source of supply for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul on its extension to the Pacific Coast. The general conditions on the coast will likely be gone into by them.

An erroneous report has been published relative to these visitors having an option on a portion of the Prince Rupert townsite. This is a mythical, and at the same time irrational statement. Vice-President Wainwright and Assistant Solicitor Tait, of the G. T. P., are at present in the city of Victoria, and give an unqualified denial to that statement. The capitalists have no interest in Prince Rupert whatever. The G. T. P. alone are interested in that townsite.

WEST COAST SHIPPING REPORT

Tatoosh, Jan. 31, 9 a. m. (By Wireless)—Clear; wind east, 28 miles; barometer, 30.32; temperature, 31. No shipping.

Tatoosh, Jan. 31, 2 p. m. (By Wireless)—Clear; wind east, 26 miles; barometer, 30.39; temperature, 35. No shipping.

Pachena, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.—Fine, clear; wind east, 20 miles; barometer, 30.39; temperature, 35. No shipping.

Carmanah, B. C., Jan. 31, 9 a. m.—Light north wind; clear; sea smooth; barometer, 30.39.

Carmanah, Jan. 31, 1 p. m.—Moderate northwest wind, clear and smooth; barometer, 30.35.

Cape Beale, Jan. 31, 9 a. m.—North wind, clear. Sea smooth.

Cape Beale, Jan. 31, 1 p. m.—Light north wind, clear. Sea smooth.

TO CHANGE FLAGS.

German Ship to Be Re-Converted Into U. S. Vessel.

When the wooden German ship Louise arrives in San Francisco from Geestmunde with her cargo of general merchandise, the flag of Germany is to be hauled down and from her masthead for the second time in her career the Stars and Stripes are to be wafted by every wind that blows. Originally the Louise was known as the American ship Charger and was fashioned by artificers at Boston, who, in the year 1874, put the finest work into her hull and accessories that at that time were known to the most skilled craftsmen cunning in nautical knowledge. For years the Louise, the pride of every Yankee skipper, sailed the seven seas under the flag of Uncle Sam, but after a checkered experience she passed into German hands. When the Louise arrives here from Geestmunde Captain Wilms will hand her crew over to a new set of American owners, and as an ore-carrying vessel she will be employed along the Alaskan coast, shipping ore from the mines at Douglas Island to the reducing works at Tacoma. When the Louise has discharged her German cargo at this port she will be taken up to Puget Sound, and there converted into a barge, after which, under the American flag, she will enter upon her new career of usefulness.

GROUNDING OF ALASKAN.

Inquiry Into Accident Brings About Details of It.

The United States local marine inspectors yesterday conducted an investigation into the circumstances of the grounding of the steamer Alaskan last month on Cape Mudge. Capt. M. M. Walk and First Officer W. B. Knight were examined, and told of the details of the grounding of the steamer, which was badly damaged by the boulders.

Both officers told practically the same story. The weather Sunday-December 5th, was dangerous, a thick mist covering the water toward evening, and preventing getting any bearings as the steamer neared Cape Mudge. Toward evening a strong south-east gale rose and made a choppy sea. The Alaskan struck a little after 6 o'clock on a boulder, lifted and passed over it, striking in a minute on a second and then a third, where she remained fast. Chief Officer Knight stated that to have used the lead would have been useless, as there was plenty of water beneath the keel, as was learned by sounding later. The vessel remained fast all night about a mile from shore. Toward morning it was driven into within half a mile of the beach. Mr. Knight stated that Capt. Walk did all in his power for the safety of the steamer.

As soon as the vessel struck her engines were reversed. All night pumps

were kept going, but in the morning the strain on the hull snapped several auxiliary steam pipes, and the engine force had to abandon their quarters, after which the vessel filled. The inspectors will give a decision later in the week.

The Alaskan has been repaired and will resume the Ketchikan run.

MARINE NOTES.

J. S. Emerson's tug Erin sank last Sunday at Salt Gate Island, Seymour Inlet, and her crew, who put off in a small boat, were picked up by the fishing steamer Flamingo and brought to port yesterday at Vancouver. Capt. George Marchant and the mate stayed by the scene of the wreck. The tug was going after a boom of logs, and at 7 o'clock in the morning, while steaming through a narrow channel of Seymour Inlet, which opens on Queen Charlotte Sound, she ran on a rock.

The falling of the tide left her in a dangerous position, from which she slipped, turned turtle and sank. Her hull apparently having suffered no serious damage. The tug Bermuda has gone to the scene of the wreck with a scow and wrecking pump.

Early next week the British ship Englehorn will be surveyed by C. Gardner Johnson of Lloyds. The extent of her injuries will be gone into and an estimate of the damage sustained will be made for her owners, C. E. de Wolf & Co., of Liverpool. It will then be decided whether she is to be repaired. She is at present in Esquimalt harbor.

Two steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company will leave Seattle for Alaskan points during February. The City of Seattle will leave on February 12th, and the Cottage City on February 26th. Both steamers call at Sitka on the way up.

Montreal, Jan. 31.—The steamer Empress of Ireland was 65 miles northeast of Sable Island at 3.30 a.m.

New York, Jan. 31.—Arrived steamer Celtic from Liverpool; steamer Roma from Marseilles.

SEEKS THE REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNOR

John Oliver Gives Notice of a Resolution to Be Moved on Monday.

John Oliver is giving notice of moving on Monday next the following resolution:

Whereas, at the last session of this house, bill No. 30, entitled, "An Act to Regularly Immigration into British Columbia," was unanimously passed; the third reading, but the King's assent thereto was withheld by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and the said bill was reserved for the consideration of the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada.

And, Whereas, it appears that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has issued instructions from His Excellency the Governor-General to go to, and at a time when it appears that the Wellington Colliery company, of which His Honor was and still is president, was under contract to give employment to a large number of Asiatics to be brought into this province by an immigration company contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of our laws, and contrary to the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of British Columbia against Oriental immigration into the province.

And, Whereas, by reason of the above the confidence of the people of this province in His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is greatly impaired, if not wholly destroyed; therefore, be it

Resolved, that a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada praying for the removal of the Honorable James Dunsmuir from the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the province of British Columbia.

LABOR DELEGATION WAITS ON PREMIER

Dominion Trades Congress Satisfied to Give Lemeux Arrangement a Trial.

Special to the Times.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—A delegation from the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. R. Lemeux to-day. They presented all the resolutions passed at the last annual meeting of the congress. Regarding the resolutions referring to Hindus and Japanese Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the recent order-in-council under the Immigration regulations shut down the Hindus now, and as far as Japanese went that matter was settled under the Lemeux arrangement. The delegation said that it was perfectly well satisfied to give a chance to the Lemeux negotiations.

A small boat has been picked up off Ross Bay and is now awaiting the owner at the custom house. The boat is painted green.

John Jardine in the House this afternoon is introducing a resolution asking for a return of all correspondence if any, relative to the proposed exemption of the E. & N. railway company from taxation on the extension of the line.

The death of Robert Albert McNeill took place this morning at the family residence, Parry street. The deceased was the son of the late Wm. McNeill. He was born at Shoal Bay, Victoria, 23 years ago. The remains have been removed to the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company, from whose chapel the funeral will take place on Sunday next at 2 p.m. Rev. T. W. Gladstone officiating. A sorrowing mother, three sisters and six brothers are left to mourn his loss. The deceased followed sealing for some time on this port.

THAW CASE IN HANDS OF JURY

(Continued from page 1.)

Jerome's Plea for Justice.

New York, Jan. 30.—Wm. Traversa Jerome, representative of the state, made a masterly plea to-day that justice be done in the case of Harry Kendall Thaw.

Vindictiveness, enmities, insinuations, all were lacking, logic, analysis and a calm consideration of the facts were the substitutes. It was a blind appeal for the vengeance of the law that Mr. Jerome addressed to the jury, but ever and always was the note of fairness. The year that elapsed since the first trial had brought a wonderful and startling change in the prosecutor. No longer attempting to shield the name of Stanford White, he accepted the story told by Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw as true, all but the drugging, and he made frank confession to the jury that the velvet swings and the mirrored rooms of the studio-house, described by the girl were indeed a miserable reality. No longer attacking Evelyn Thaw as a skilled adventurer, Mr. Jerome pleaded for the girl, because she had never had a chance for any of the higher, cleaner, sweeter things of life. The climax came, however, when Mr. Jerome denounced Thaw and White in one breath and classed them as "The degenerates quarrelling over a woman" and the woman, the prosecutor declared knew no more, had been taught no more, by the world, than to play one against the other until in jealous rage, in blind hatred, in vengeance of "an undefeably gross wrong done to his wife," Harry Thaw shot and killed the architect.

District Attorney Jerome turned a willing ear to the testimony of insanity placed before the jury and emphasized it in a number of instances. He admitted that Thaw had always been physically weak and that at times his mind had been unstrung, and while at no point was there the direct offer of the promise in the prosecutor's speech, there was notably an indication that he would not feel that justice was being meted out if a verdict of some lesser guilt than murder in the first degree, should be the culmination of the jury's deliberations.

Mr. Jerome carefully explained the elements that enter into a verdict of primary murder, the penalty of which is death, and then pointed the way to two other findings, which he declared were possible under the circumstances in first degree murder. The district attorney stated the killing must have been the result of both intent and deliberation. In second degree murder, he said, the intent to effect death remained; but premeditation must have been the result of both intent and deliberation. In second degree murder, he said, the intent to effect death remained; but premeditation must have been the result of both intent and deliberation.

Mr. Jerome declared the elements of insanity, which he said were not possible under the circumstances in first degree murder. The district attorney stated the killing must have been the result of both intent and deliberation. In second degree murder, he said, the intent to effect death remained; but premeditation must have been the result of both intent and deliberation. In second degree murder, he said, the intent to effect death remained; but premeditation must have been the result of both intent and deliberation.

Coming to the conclusion of his long address which lasted throughout the morning and afternoon sessions of the court, Mr. Jerome denounced Harry Thaw in bitter terms as "a coward shaking beneath the petticoats of his wife attempting to shield and save his worthless life behind her shame."

"Twice, in his sanity," declared the prosecutor, "he has sat in this court room and had her lay bare her shame, in all its pitiful nakedness to all the world. Is such a man worthy of even the slightest consideration at your hands?"

The council of the board of trade will meet on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. In the board room. They will take up accumulated business.

January sale—Striped flannellets, 30 inches wide, in good washing colors, Regular 19c. Sale price 15c; 12 yards for \$1. Robinson's Cash Store, 56 Yates street.

At a congregational meeting of the Emmanuel Baptist church last evening a resolution was passed unanimously inviting Rev. Dr. Spencer of Salt Ste. Marie, to become the next pastor of the church in succession to Rev. Le Roy Dyrkin.

Larry Madden was sent to jail for thirty days this morning by Magistrate Jay. The charge against him was for hanging around Spratt's wharf with an empty sack. Coal and wood owned by Kingham & Co. and George Burt have been missing lately, and circumstances pointed strongly to Madden.

If Christie Has It, It's Correct.

A Ladies' Slipper Festival

If you are going to the Fancy Dress Ball, you will need a nice pair of Slippers. The verdict is that Christie has the choicest range of Slippers shown in Victoria. I will be pleased to show them to you.

COLORED SLIPPERS in SUEDE, KID, SATIN.

Prices from \$2 to \$6

G. D. Christie's Shoe Emporium

Corner Government and Johnson Streets

If It's Correct, Christie Has It.

WING ON & SON, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

All kinds of Chinese help furnished. Men for railroads, mining, wood cutting, clearing land, house work, gardeners and farm hands. House, hotel and camp cooks. Cook for steamship, man for livery stable, laundry, carpenter and sawmill hands, etc. Scavengers.

530 CORMORANT ST. PHONE B112

DEFENCE OFFERED IN GASSENDORF'S CASE

Accused Gave Evidence on His Own Behalf in Police Court.

Ernest Schafer was the first and only witness called for the defence in the Gassendorf trial this morning. When cross-examined by J. A. Alkman he said he was in the tailoring business on Douglas street, and had met the accused about September last in his store on his return from Seattle. A suit of clothes had been ordered by Gassendorf, and witness had met accused several times afterwards, and had become intimate with him. He had had conversation with Mr. Werner about the accused before his arrest, and had said Gassendorf had quite a lot of money on him. Schafer also was informed by the accused that he had come from a very good family in Germany. When witness was asked the meaning of Freiherr, on the card of the accused, he said he thought it was either baron or count.

His Honor thought there was a wide difference between the two titles.

In answer to F. Higgins, the witness said the suit of clothes which had been ordered by the accused was not paid for, nor any overcoat which also had been furnished him, and also some money was loaned, and had not been returned. Mr. Schafer also said he had been responsible for \$12, which the accused had borrowed from the bell boy at the Dallas.

Mr. Higgins asked if the witness had not been told by the accused that he had a gun and three trunks in Vancouver. He said he had. Also that he had a letter of credit from a bank in Germany, and that he served in the 8th Hussars in Germany. He had seen no documents of title or army papers, and had cabled to the accused's mother, father and brother, but had no reply as yet.

The accused was called and sworn next. He gave his name as Winrich Glog von Gassendorf; produced proof of birth and baptism. He came to Victoria about August 1st last year. He had when he left Germany 75,000 marks and a letter of credit, his share of an uncle's estate. He often ate at the Poodle Dog. On the night he lost his money he had been eating at the Poodle Dog, and as far as he could say had left his pocketbook in one of the boxes, and that was the last he saw of it.

He was brought up and educated in several schools in Germany; had severed in the French army as well as in that of Germany; but had left all his papers at home. A letter was produced by Mr. Higgins which the accused wrote to himself on a letter head of the Vancouver hotel, and signed the name of the German consul or a name very similar to it. This the accused acknowledged, and said he had done it in fun.

The court adjourned at 1 o'clock for lunch. The case is being continued at 2:30 this afternoon.

Dominion Lodge, No. 4, I.O.O.F.

The officers and members of Dominion Lodge No. 4, I.O.O.F., are requested to meet at the I. O. O. F. Hall, Douglas St., on Sunday Feb. 2nd, at 1:45 p.m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. J. E. Phillips. Members of sister Lodges and visiting Brothers, are also invited to attend.

G. S. POWELL, N. G.

Notice to Carpenters and Joiners

A mass meeting of Carpenters and Joiners will be held at Labor Hall on Friday evening, the 31st, at 7:30 p.m., to consider business of great importance. Non-union carpenters cordially invited.

James Bay Athletic Association

Limited Liability.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the J. B. A. A. will be held at the Club Rooms, Belleville street, on Tuesday, the 4th day of February, 1908, at 8 p.m.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the J. B. A. A. will be held at the Club Rooms, Belleville street, on Tuesday, the 4th day of February, 1908, at 8:30 p.m.

C. G. DUNCAN, Sec.-Treas.

Victoria, B. C., 28th January, 1908.

LIBERAL ROOMS

1230 GOVERNMENT ST. (Upstairs.)

Open from 10 a. m. till 9:30 p. m.

A convenient place for all friends of the Liberal Party to gather.

Copies of the daily papers and the Hansard and all parliamentary reading kept on file.

If you have not had your name put on the Voters' List call up and do so before it is too late.

The Constantly Increasing Sales of VOONIA TEA

Prove that Quality and Price Are Right.

Order VOONIA next time and you will be delighted with the results.

YOUR WATCH

Is a faithful and willing servant, but will work itself to death in a few years if proper care is not taken of it. Treat it right. Have it thoroughly overhauled every year or eighteen months and it will repay you by accurate and lifelong service.

When it needs doing bring or mail it to us. OUR WATCH REPAIRING has stood the test of 45 years, and we have a better name than ever for good, reliable work.

REDFERNS,

Oldest Established Watchmaking House in B. C.
GOVERNMENT STREET.

Plumbers and Tinsmiths

A large supply on hand of

COKE and CHARCOAL, TIN PLATES, TERNE PLATES, CANADA PLATES, SHEET LEAD, PIG LEAD, PIG TIN, TINSMITHS' SOLDER, WIPING SOLDER, SHEET ZINC, COPPER BARS, SCRAP ZINC, OAKUM, ETC.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

Temple Building,

Victoria.

DOMINION HOTEL

VICTORIA, B. C.

COMMERCIAL AND TOURIST HEADQUARTERS.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS—MODERATE RATES.

Two large FREE buses meet all boats and convey passengers to and from Hotel.

AMERICAN PLAN. \$2.00 TO \$2.50 PER DAY. Stephen Jones

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,

Limited Liability.

Iron, Steel and General Hardware

Of all Kinds

And at Lowest Market Prices

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts. Victoria, B. C.

THE GREAT ENGLISH TONIC

Beef, Citrate of Iron and Sherry

Famous formula of J. C. White & Co., of London, has no equal for curing neuritis, building up the nervous system and giving new life and vigor. Come in and let us tell you more about it.

HALL'S
Central Drug Store
N. E. Cor. Yates & Douglas,
Victoria, B. C.

THE EVERLASTING CRY.

Halifax, Jan. 30.—I. C. R. clerks here and at St. John have formed a union, called the I. C. R. Clerks' union, the main object of which is to secure better wages. They want \$75 for first class clerks, \$60 for second and \$50 for third.

DISTRESS IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—The board of control to-day appropriated \$5,000 for relieving distress amongst families of the unemployed.

HOARDED MONEY IS DISGORGED

EASIER CONDITIONS IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES

Business Depression Still
Causes Anxiety Says Henry
Clew's Letter.

New York, Jan. 30.—The late panic, like its predecessors, is being succeeded by a period of pronounced ease in money. This is a condition which always follows such financial upheavals as we have recently passed through. At such times large sums locked up in speculative ventures are released; both speculation and business contract credit is curtailed, and a decided tendency for securities and commodities have the effect of practically increasing the supply of available funds. This tendency towards easier rates is world-wide. The Bank of England once more reduced its rate, this time from 5 to 4 per cent, and the Bank of France from 3 1/2 to 3 per cent, to conform to the lower rates of the open market. It is expected that the Bank of Germany will shortly follow suit, leaving rates at that centre relatively higher than elsewhere, owing to recent strained conditions in the Berlin market. The decline in interest rates in the United States has naturally been much more precipitous than abroad, for the reason that in the last three months of 1907 the rates here were abnormally high. Everything points to continued easy rates in the American money markets; not only on account of lessened demand, but also because of the extraordinary expansion which has recently taken place in our circulation. Between the two bank calls of August 22nd and December 2nd, a period of about fifteen weeks, it is estimated that there was an expansion of nearly \$75,000,000 in our circulating medium made up of about \$50,000,000 in bank notes, \$75,000,000 clearing house certificates, \$72,000,000 of additional government deposits and \$75,000,000 in gold imports. This is certainly not an over-estimate of the relief extended during the panic; for the total amount of clearing house certificates issued in various cities was considerably above the amount mentioned and the entire gold import movement amounted to nearly \$100,000,000.

It is but proper to remember, however, that some of these items in the relief account are being reduced. Clearing house certificates at New York will soon be entirely cancelled. The government is now steadily withdrawing its deposits from the banks, having recently issued its second call of \$10,000,000, making nearly \$20,000,000 reduction since the panic. Now comes the prospect of our losing more or less of the gold imported since October. Steadily exchange has advanced close to the gold shipping point, and it is estimated that at least \$20,000,000 may be shortly sent back to Europe; although reduction in foreign bank rates will delay this movement. There is also another element in the situation which must not be lost sight of, and that is the financing of new issues previously arranged for but postponed by the extraordinary stringency of 1907. Several important issues have already been arranged for; such as New York Central, Rock Island, Delaware & Hudson, Missouri Pacific, New York City, etc. The remaining influences contributing to ease at this centre, therefore, will be the large increase in bank note circulation, which is about \$100,000,000 larger than a year ago; the return of crop funds and hoarded money from the interior in large sums; the lessened demand for money for business purposes; the lower prices for securities and the great and sustained increase in the world's gold production. Funds are already accumulating at this centre at a very rapid rate. On January 4th the local bank reserves showed a deficit of \$11,500,000. On January 15th there was a surplus of \$22,600,000, a gain of \$34,100,000 in the short space of two weeks. A still further large addition to reserves is probable this week, owing to the unusual influx from the interior. These sudden changes are partly due to the return of crop money, but mainly to the return of funds sent to the interior banks during the panic. For some time to come we are undoubtedly likely to see an increasing accumulation of idle funds and low rates for call money. Had we an elastic currency system by which the bank notes issued during the last year could be promptly retired, we should probably have been saved from these violent fluctuations in interest rates, such as are witnessed in no other civilized country; but, since bank note redemptions are limited to \$5,000,000 per month, it is evident that no efficient regulation can be expected by such means. A redundant money market can have but one effect upon securities; and that is inflationary. It is true that railroad and industrial earnings are unsatisfactory. Perhaps profits and dividends will decline, for business is contracting, traffic declining and the number of unemployed is daily increasing. These are all elements of depression which cannot be ignored. Yet for the time being, at least, they are entirely over-shadowed in the stock market by the fact that cheap money will make many stocks look desirable even in the face of a reduction in dividends which in many cases has been amply discounted. For this reason no very pronounced decline can be looked for in the stock market. On the stock exchange weak points have been so thoroughly eliminated, and those that remain public have been so thoroughly discounted, that the market is comparatively insensitive to any unfavorable news.

In financial circles there has been a decided revival of confidence. The panic there has done its worst, and is now working itself off in commercial and industrial affairs. This revival of confidence is reflected in the greatly improved demand for high-class bonds and stocks by institutions and rich investors. The bond market is in strikingly favorable contrast with last midsummer, when the most desirable issues were practically unsalable, owing to the abnormal rates for money. Many good issues are still being offered at very attractive figures. What with favorable monetary conditions on one side and unfavorable business conditions on the other, the outlook is for a fluctuating market without pronounced movements in either direction. On all decided breaks good securities will be a purchase under present conditions, and an equally good sale on sharp rallies. As to the more distant future of the market, much depends upon the business and political outcome. The depression in business is spreading more rapidly than is generally supposed; commodity prices are already declining and the process of readjustment in the industrial and commercial world is now well under way. Of itself, this is not a misfortune, since there is no question that once prices fall to a lower and more settled basis there will be a resumption of activity on the lower plane. The period of transition, however, is a time of more or less uncertainty and irritation. As already explained in these articles, there are reasons for hoping that the era of business depression will be shorter than usual, owing to the strong financial condition of our farmers and manufacturers, and the fact that the country is not suffering from over-production. There will be, however, more or less curtailment in consumption, because of the enforced idleness of many hands and the economies necessitated by changed business conditions. As soon as the industrial structure becomes more settled and the political outlook more clear, there is prospect of an early resumption of business activity—if not before. These conditions, however, are not likely to have any immediate effect upon the stock market; the great improvement in monetary and financial conditions resulting directly from the panic being sufficient to fully compensate for all the unfavorable conditions elsewhere. The situation abroad is improving, easier conditions in the money market having caused a revival of investment buying. At first this will be directed to home government and railroad securities; but better class American securities will also come more into favor with foreign buyers.

HENRY CLEW.

RUSSIA INDIGNANT

AT AUSTRIA

Projected Railroad from Vienna to Athens Will Upset Balkan Situation.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—A serious conflict appears to be impending between Russia and Austria-Hungary over the Austrian plans for the establishment of direct railroad connection between Vienna, Salonika and Athens, as announced a few days ago by Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, in his annual statement before the foreign affairs committee of the Hungarian diet. This is regarded here as likely to upset the whole Balkan situation and rupture the concert of the powers, on which the continuance of reform work in Macedonia depends. The Russian newspapers of all shades of opinion unite in expressing indignation at the action of Austria, which, they declare, under the cover of the Muersteg agreement, arranged a Turko-Graeco-Austrian understanding for the construction of railroad to the manifest disadvantage of the Slav interests in the Balkans. The foreign office to-night issued a communique through the official news agency which leaves no doubt that the government shares the opinion of the press, and that it has no intention of submitting tamely to the execution of the Austro-Hungary project.

The situation portends a revival of the Russo-Austrian rivalry which kept the Balkans in a turmoil in the late eighties and early nineties, and that led to the war in 1885 between Serbia and Bulgaria.

The railroad construction chiefly in question is the connecting link of the Austrian line through Bosnia, which already has reached the Turkish frontier. The construction of this line has been a cherished project with Austria-Hungary, as this line would not only obviate the present necessity of passing through Serbia to reach the Aegean, but would throw a belt of steel between the two Serbian peoples, assuring the continuance of Austrian predominance in this district. It can be stated with authority that the road will not be constructed in the immediate future without entailing grave developments in the Balkan situation.

WESTERN FREIGHT RATES.

Conference Between Winnipeg Board of Trade and Railway Commission.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—The railway commission was engaged to-day hearing the application of the Portage la Prairie and other western boards of trade for a revision of the board's order of last summer in the matter of traders' rates from Winnipeg westward, which it is claimed are higher on many lines than they were before. T. F. Henderson, ex. C. John Peres and Martin Carpenter represented the Winnipeg Board of Trade; W. J. Stephen and Mr. Taylor, the Portage la Prairie board; and H. W. Baird and L. T. Macdonald, the Regina board. Representatives of the C. P. R. and C. N. R. were also present.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Punta Arenas, S. A., Jan. 30.—Two Japanese have come ashore from the British steamer Orina. They are supposed to be present in Punta Arenas for the purpose of observing the passage of the American fleet of battleships, due here from Rio de Janeiro in two or three days. The Orina left Liverpool on Dec. 19th for Valparaiso, via Rio de Janeiro and the straits of Magellan.

MILLS TO RESUME.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Jan. 30.—The open-hearth mills of the Algoma Steel Company, that have been closed during the last two weeks, owing to a shortage of pig iron, will resume operations on Friday morning.

GREAT WHITE SALE

CAMPBELL'S

GREAT WHITE SALE

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO. cordially invite the ladies of Victoria and vicinity to their GREAT WHITE SALE commencing at 9 a. m. Monday, February 3rd, 1908, when the largest and most superb assortment of Matchless whitewear ever exhibited in Western Canada, will be on view and sale at extremely low prices. For full particulars see Saturday's Times. EN AVANT—see our windows.

Angus Campbell & Co.

Sale Terms—CASH
No Goods on Appr'vl

THE LADIES' STORE

Fromis Block, Government St., Victoria

Sale Terms—CASH
No Goods Charged

WAGE ARRANGEMENT.

Caucus Held by Western Pennsylvania Miners in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Jan. 30.—Coal operators of Western Pennsylvania to-night held a long caucus, and at its close it was announced that many of the leading operators favor taking no final action at this time, but would favor an adjournment to-morrow, leaving the business in such shape that later the national officers of the miners' and operators' representatives could consider a wage arrangement and re-establish the interstate relations.

Some time in the month of April was suggested for this conference, the miners in the meantime to continue at work after April 1st, and have the sale, when agreed upon, go into effect from that date. The indications to-night at the close of the operators' conference were that this course may be adopted.

EX-PRESIDENT OF G. T. R.

London, Eng., Jan. 30.—Sir Henry Tyler, chairman of the West-Ingouise Brake Company, and deputy chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company, died to-day. He was born in 1827. From 1877 to 1895 he was president of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

Comber, Ont., Jan. 30.—A flue of the boiler of a Michigan Central locomotive blew out at Ruscombe last night, frightfully scalding Fireman McNish, death ensuing shortly afterwards.

1st Month "Specials" for Saturday Selling

ALDERGROVE CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. \$1.00
ISLAND POTATOES, per cwt \$1.50
JUICY PRUNES, per lb 5c
LARGE NAVAL ORANGES, per doz. 25c

SCHILLING'S BEST COFFEE. SCHILLING'S BEST BAKING POWDER. SCHILLING'S BEST SPICE.

W. O. WALLACE

Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

Phone 312

The Family Cash Grocery

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Japanese Fancy Goods. Best Store to Get An ORIENTAL SOUVENIR The Mikado Bazaar.

125 GOVERNMENT ST.
Victoria Hotel Block.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Subscribe for The Times

Just Trouser Talk !



A Few suggestions in case you wish to Trousers up a bit.

Remember, there are no Trousers better than Fit-Reform.

For \$4.00

We have strong, durable Trousers made of solid fabrics, made to stay with the Man who subjects his Trousers to hard usage. Seams won't rip—buttons won't come off—fit just right.

For \$5.00

At this price we have many neat patterns—good for piecing out the old Coat and Vest.

Cut in a stylish manner and well tailored. Just the sort for the business Man.

For \$7.50

At this price we give you Trouser excellence in handsome patterns—the kind the Tailor charges you big prices for—same fabric, same cut. Right for the Man who wants something swell in Trousers.

N. B.—Don't pass this store when Trouser hunting.

ALLEN & CO. Fit-Reform Wardrobe

1201 Gov't St., Victoria, B. C.

HEALTH

Beecham's Pills are the "ounce of prevention" that saves many a dollar for cure. Keep disease from getting in, and it will never lay you out.

The safeguards against all life's common ills are: A Sound Stomach, Healthy Kidneys, Regular Bowels and Pure Blood.

Hundreds of thousands—both men and women—keep healthy by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS

a remedy that has stood the test for half a century and is now used over all the civilized globe. They purify the blood, strengthen the nerves, regulate the bowels, aid the kidneys and cure stomach troubles. Build up the nervous force and repair the ill effects of overeating. The best safeguard against indigestion, biliousness and dyspepsia.

Take Beecham's Pills regularly and you will maintain good health at small cost.

At Small Cost

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

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The DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places in Victoria:
Army & Navy, Cigar Store, cor. Government and Bannock.
Gough's Cigar Store, Douglas Street.
Emery's Cigar Stand, 22 Government St.
Knight's Stationery Store, 15 Yates St.
Victoria News Co., Ltd., 36 Yates St.
Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 61 Govt. St.
N. Hibben & Co., 18 Government St.
A. Edwards, 51 Yates Street.
Lewis & Evans, Govt. and Troncy Alley.
J. W. Walker, grocer, Esplanade Road.
W. Wilby, 51 Douglas St.
Mrs. Crook, Victoria West Post Office.
Pope Stationery Co., 119 Government St.
J. Redding, Craigflower Rd., Victoria St.
J. Y. McDonald, Oak Bay Junction.
F. G. Bell, Beaumont St.
Old Post Office Cigar Store, 604 Govt. St.
H. Schroeder, Menzies and Michigan Streets.
Mrs. Talbot, Cook and Pambury Streets.
Mrs. Marshall, George Hotel, at the Gorge.
Nell McDonald, East End Grocery, cor. Poul and Oak Bay Ave.
S. C. Thompson, Stanley Ave. and Cadboro Bay Road.
P. Le Roy, Palace Cigar Store, Govt. St.
W. Graham, 207 Douglas, near Pembroke.
R. W. Buller's News Stand, C.P.R. Dock.
Standard Stationery Co., 36 Govt. St.
The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:

Str. Princess Victoria.
E. & N. Trains.
V. & S. Trains.
C. F. R. Trains.
International News Agency, Seattle, Wash.
W. Ellis, Seattle, Wash.
Acme News Co., Seattle, Wash.
Vancouver-Norman-Cable & Co., 601 Granville Street.
New Westminster—J. J. McKay.
Nanaimo—Whitby Bros., Cigar Store.
Dawson-Bennett News Co.
Rosedale—H. Simpson.
Hillside—H. Simpson.
Portland, Ore.—Oregon News Co., 16 Sixth Street.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE

Yesterday we printed for the benefit of our readers the Dominion order in council which Lieut.-Governor Dunsinuir is alleged to have consulted in preference to his constitutional advisers in withholding his assent from the Bowser Natal Bill. We had not an opportunity to comment on the matter therein contained other than to say we doubted whether Premier McBride could find in the instructions anything that relieved him of his responsibility as His Honor's constitutional adviser. The Colonist appears to believe the order in council sustains the position of Premier McBride in his relations with the Lieut.-Governor, as it advises us "to read what we print." We have read again what we printed and we are still at a loss to understand how in the face of the order, Premier McBride can justify his position either to the legislature or to the country.

The order in council begins with a proposition to the following effect: "The committee in council deem it their duty to call the attention of Your Excellency to the fact that in several provinces bills passed by the legislature have been reserved for the Governor-General's assent by his Lieut.-Governors on the advice of their ministers."

"This practice," the order continues, "is at variance with those principles of constitutional government which obtain in England and should be carried out in Canada and its provinces." Then it goes on to point out something which has been vigorously combated by the Colonist and Premier McBride and his supporters, to wit:

"As the relation between the Governor-General and his responsible advisers, as well as his position as an Imperial officer, are similar to the relations of a Lieut.-Governor with his ministers and his position as a Dominion officer, it is only necessary to define the duties and responsibilities of the former in order to ascertain those of a Lieut.-Governor. Now, it is clear that since the concession of responsible government to the colonies, the advisers of the Governor-General hold the same position with regard to him as the Imperial ministry does with respect to Her Majesty. They have the same powers and duties and responsibilities. They ought not to have, and of right have not, any greater authority with respect to the legislation of the Canadian parliament than the Queen's ministers have over the legislative action of the Imperial legislature."

Here it is clearly stated that the relations of a Lieut.-Governor with his constitutional advisers are substantially the same as the relations of the Governor-General with his ministers and that the relations of the Governor-General with his ministers differ not in the slightest degree from the relations of His Majesty the King with his constitutional advisers. The Colonist reasons that such things could not be, because while it was possible under certain circumstances to depose a Lieut.-Governor, the idea of Parliament deposing the King was an absurdity. And it is an absurdity, because under strict constitutional usages the "King can do no wrong." He has always constitutional advisers ready to assume complete responsibility for his acts.

In the case of the Bowser Natal Bill Lieut.-Governor Dunsinuir's constitutional advisers, according to their statements, refused to assume responsibility for His Honor's action in withholding assent. This will not say

whether or not they advised assent, taking refuge behind their oath of office. Whatever the views of ministers may be, the order in council says, "they must submit to the will of parliament and advise the sovereign (or Lieut.-Governor) to assent to it." Further, "the ministers in such a case, if they decline to accept responsibility, must resign, and leave to others the duty of doing so."

But the order in council further points out, the power of reserving bills was given to the Governor-General (and to Lieut.-Governors also) as an Imperial officer and for the protection of Imperial interests. It was in accordance with the powers thus conferred, according to Lieut.-Governor Dunsinuir, and not under advice from Ottawa, that he withheld his assent from the Bowser Natal Act. Premier McBride claims that in pursuing the course he did the Lieut.-Governor acted improperly and unconstitutionally. If he entertains that opinion honestly he is not without recourse, according to the order in council, which says: "Should the Canadian government or parliament deem at any time that the power has been exercised oppressively, improperly, or without due regard to the interests of the Dominion, their only course is to apply to the Crown, and eventually to the British Parliament, for redress." This provision applies equally to provincial governments and provincial legislatures. If Premier McBride believes that Lieut.-Governor Dunsinuir acted improperly or arbitrarily, or has been influenced by personal considerations, in withholding his assent from the Bowser Bill, it is his duty as the head of the government and as the leader of the legislature which passed the measure unanimously, to appeal to Ottawa for redress. The government at Ottawa can have no cognizance of the circumstances of the case unless the facts are laid before it regularly, properly and officially by the only qualified authority. Nearly a year has passed since the bill was refused assent. Has the Premier followed the constitutional course, or is he ignorant of his duty in this matter as he appears to be of constitutional requirements in general? All the facts considered, we think we were justified in saying that Premier McBride appears to be utterly oblivious of all the constitutional obligations of his very responsible position.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

Leading newspapers of the Dominion, whether Conservative or Liberal, are very free in their comments upon the constitutional imbroglio in this province, and we have yet to find one supporting the position of the McBride government. The Montreal Gazette, the recognized standard Conservative authority and a paper whose views are universally accepted with deference, sums up the situation with the significant statement that the position taken by the government "is spreading ideas antagonistic to the principle of responsible government." Here are the Gazette's views in extenso:

"Mr. McBride, premier of British Columbia, has stated in the Legislature of the province that when the Lieut.-Governor refused his assent to the bill excluding Asiatic immigrants, passed at the last session, he acted as the official of the Dominion government, and therefore the case was not one for which the government of the province could be held responsible. This is a somewhat remarkable position to take. The Lieut.-Governor of a province is in one sense always an official of the Dominion government, just as in the same way the Governor-General is an official of the government of Great Britain. As constitutional principles have been taught, however, such a fact does not justify him in ignoring his ministers or declining to give effect to a bill passed by a legislature. Save where, as provided for in the B. N. A. Act, his sanction is withheld in order that an expression of the will of the Governor-General in Council may be had, it would have been reasonable for Lieut.-Governor Dunsinuir to have so withheld his assent in the case of this Asiatic exclusion bill. It does not, however, appear from what has been said that this was what he did. It does, moreover, appear that the bill in its phraseology was so defective that if it meant anything it meant the contrary to what was in the mind of the Legislature, and had to be held to prevent the statute book being made ridiculous. It would be better to say this and end a discussion that in some of its phases is spreading ideas antagonistic to the principles of responsible government."

Montreal Witness:
"We shall speedily learn whether, in withholding his assent to an anti-Imperial act passed by the British Columbia Legislature, Mr. Dunsinuir, the Lieut.-Governor of that province, acted as directed by the Canadian government, or whether Mr. McBride, in saying so, spoke without warrant. His declaration that he acted as an official of the Dominion government is, we think, hardly constitutional. The Lieut.-Governor is one of the branches of the British Columbia Legislature with coordinate jurisdiction, and, in the place of the King, has the constitutional right to withhold the royal assent quite independently of the government that appointed him. The national government has a veto of its own, apart from any action of the

Lieut.-Governor, over whose acts it has constitutionally no more control than it has over the other branch of the British Columbia Legislature. Mr. Dunsinuir may or may not have taken advice, as Lord Lorne did, when urged to veto the deposition of Lieut.-Governor Letellier de St. Just, who was unconstitutionally dismissed by the Conservatives for dismissing a Conservative minister whose premier had admitted his government to be under the control of railway combinations. Lord Lorne was advised to take the advice of his ministers—the only thing the home government could very well do with regard to a purely Canadian question. How it would have acted if the question had been an Imperial one we can only surmise. Lord Aberdeen, on his own account, as in the place of the sovereign, declined the advice of a moribund government in the matter of appointments; that government having lost the support of parliament. If Mr. Dunsinuir acted by advice, it is plain that the advice he got was different from that which Lord Lorne got. We hardly see how a government with Imperial interests to protect could give any other than to recommend the veto. But that Mr. Dunsinuir acted as the official of the Dominion government is an utterance of questionable constitutionality."

Says the Canadian Courier, the leading weekly of Canada: Canada should be credited by Japan with a sense of fairness and justice. The Canadian official appointed to investigate the difficulties caused by Japanese immigration into British Columbia finds that the Japanese government is not to blame in the slightest. As the "Courier" has always maintained, the bulk of the immigration has been from Hawaii, where Japanese authority did not obtain. Mr. Mackenzie King, the investigator, places the remainder of the blame for the present situation on British Columbia employers. These employers will probably resort that they were obliged to get some sort of cheap labor to check the greediness of the western unions. It is pleasant to know that this Japanese problem is now domestic rather than international and that Mr. LeMoine's mission must have been a success, since there was nothing he could ask of the Japanese government which it had not already granted. In fact, the best thing for Canada to do is to laugh and forget all about this imaginary trouble with Japan.

We gather from the tone of the Colonist this morning that our esteemed contemporary thirsts for the official lifeblood of Lieut.-Governor Dunsinuir. It admits that His Honor reserved the original Bowser Bill without authority from Ottawa. It accepts the Premier's statement that he gave no advice, one way or the other, on the subject of the bill. The legislature passed the measure unanimously. Some of its members feel that the facts should be submitted to Ottawa in official form. The government ought to have taken the responsibility of laying the case before the higher authorities. But the government, doubtless for good reasons, refuses to take the constitutional course in this instance, as it has in nearly every instance in which a constitutional point has arisen. The Premier raised a point of order when the member for Nanaimo moved a resolution which, if passed, would have had the effect of bringing the matter officially before the federal government. The Speaker sustains the point of order. Another instance of the sincerity of Premier McBride.

The Legislature has been in session more than two weeks. Practically all this time has been occupied by government members in denouncing the Ottawa administration. Is this henceforth to be recognized as the chief function of Premier McBride and his friends Attorney-General Bowser? Do the members during their seasonal indemnities for that sort of thing? Will they be justified in voting themselves increased indemnities on the plea that their labors are yearly becoming more prolonged when the greater part of their time is thus wantonly wasted? This is a condition of affairs for which Premier McBride is primarily responsible. Does it meet with the approval of the public which has well defined ideas of the true functions of a provincial legislature?

There is this to be said about the Bowser Bill: If its provisions are strictly enforced the practical effect would be the exclusion from the province of many persons whose services would be of greater value to the community than the services of the author of the bill if his active life were extended far beyond the span allotted Methuselah.

Mr. Bowser expressly exempts from the provisions of his Natal Bill "His Majesty's land and sea forces." How magnanimous. Also how patriotic. This removes any possibility of doubt as to the Attorney-General's loyalty.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Dominion Returns for January Show Slight Decrease Over Same Month Last Year.

Special to the Times.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—The customs receipts for the Dominion for the month of January were \$4,037,965, a decrease of \$55,380 from the same month last year, but for the ten months of the fiscal year the increase was \$6,317,473.

What Other People Think

THAT LONDON PILGRIMAGE.

To the Editor:—I am just in receipt of the printed report of the premier to His Honor on the results of his trip to London re "Better Terms," which should be read by everyone in British Columbia, as it will educate them on the methods of the premier.

In this report I find that Mr. McBride sticks with great tenacity to the statement he has so often made on the platform, and has been so persistently reiterated in the Conservative press, that he obtained the elimination of the words "final and unalterable" from the B. A. Bill, a document which never contained them, as is proved by the following extract from the published report itself, and is very unfortunate for Mr. McBride:

On the 6th June, 1907, Lord Elgin's secretary wrote to Mr. McBride, and in paragraph 5 (see page C3, of the report) saying:

"I am to add that no mention will be made in the Imperial Act of the words 'final and unalterable,' such terms being obviously inappropriate in a legislative enactment."

On that same day, 6th June, Mr. McBride answered this letter, and in paragraph 2 (on page C3) he says:

"And it is with much satisfaction that I note the assurance of Your Lordship that no mention of these terms ('final and unalterable') will be made in the Imperial Act about to be submitted."

How, sir, could Mr. McBride obtain the elimination of words that he thanks Lord Elgin for not inserting?

Still, again, Winston Churchill, on the 21st June, 1907, in addressing the House on the second reading of the bill, said:

"It is true the words ('final and unalterable') were in the address of the Dominion parliament, but they were not inserted in the bill by the parliamentary draftsman. Who is telling that they are unusual and unsuitable in an act of parliament?"

Now to make it still more clear to Mr. McBride, Lord Elgin in his cable of the 18th July, 1907 (page C4) says:

"Your telegrams, 15th and 18th July, 1907, were given in my letter 5th June, 1907, words 'final and unalterable' were not, and are not, included in enacting part of bill."

Following this telegram on the same page (C4) Mr. McBride says, at the last line but one:

"It will be seen from Lord Elgin's cablegram to me . . . that the words 'final and unalterable' were not included in the text of the bill . . ."

And, for the climax, at page C2 Mr. McBride at the thirty-seventh line makes this remarkable statement:

"I am happy to say that this view ultimately prevailed, and the bill in its modified form, with the words 'final and unalterable' eliminated was introduced and passed the House of Commons without opposition."

The report shows any reader that there is not one word of accuracy in this elimination story; for it is proved: The draughtsman did not put them in; Lord Elgin goes even further, and says they were not, and are not, in, and yet Mr. McBride says that he obtained the elimination of them. Who is telling the truth? Every elector should have a copy of this remarkable document, and read it most carefully, and every Liberal newspaper should print it in full, when they will, in all probability, see that the preponderance of corroboration is not with the premier.

JOHN KEEN.

Kaslo, B. C., 27th Jan., 1908.

MILL BAY ROAD.

To the Editor:—Your comparison of the two roads joining Victoria and the northern parts of the Island, points out very forcibly how advantageous the new road would be to all of us in this district, and also to those along the route to Alberni. Without mentioning how much Victoria would benefit from the advent of so many tourists who would come along with the prospect of such a drive we could promise them in this proposed new road along the west side of Saanich Inlet with scenery, I venture to say unsurpassed anywhere. Surely the present government cannot be so shortsighted as not to see what a large income will eventually accrue from such a splendid advertisement for the Island for the future.

I have always understood that the distance from Cobble Hill to Victoria by the trunk road was over 40 miles, and by the new road 21½ to the same place. It is a foregone conclusion that there being the following advantages, viz., an ample supply of fresh water from the mountain, good housing and fishing with no tide rip, very little tide, and particularly free from rocks, that this side of Saanich Inlet must be a grand place for villa residences.

I presume that if another railway comes down the Island to Victoria, it will probably be built on the shore of Saanich Inlet, and then how about the road? Anyhow what we settlers most want is a good road to get our produce down to Victoria, and other changes, and no one will blame us for petitioning for it.

JOHN S. WILKINSON.

Mill Bay, Cobble Hill, Jan. 30, 1908.

DISCOVERED HARE MYSTERY.

A discovery made in the Paris catacombs is amusing a number of scientists. A professor from the Natural History Museum entered the catacombs beneath the Jardin des Plantes, accompanied by three laboratory assistants, an engineer, and an attendant.

In the direction of the Boulevard St. Michel he came upon a large pyramid-shaped mound, with a small opening at the top. Holding torches close to the mound the party discovered that the pyramid was composed entirely of rats' heads, numbering many thousands. These in the top were known as "chatons," and had evidently been accumulating for years.

From a plan of the catacombs the engineer discovered that they were under the streets of Paris, and that the rats had evidently been accumulating for years.

The rats are such a nuisance that in England alone it is estimated he causes damage to the extent of \$500,000 every year. If all the young rats lived, a single pair would in three years multiply to 660,000 rats.

Special Bargains for Tomorrow

Boys' Worsted Hose Specially Priced

Reg. Value, 25c

Saturday, 12 1-2c

This lot consists of about 20 dozen pairs in sizes up to eight, are made of splendid quality worsted and is a specially good class of hose for school wear. No Mother can make a mistake in buying hosiery like this, one-half dozen pairs is not a bit too many for the boy. The regular values were 25c, extra special for to-morrow 12c

Keep the Boy Warm With One of These Sweaters

Reg. Values, \$1.50

Special To-morrow, \$1.00

A most opportune time to buy a good sweater for the boy at a considerable saving is afforded you here to-morrow. At no other time in the year does an offering like this come so timely. They are made of brown worsted of good quality with green turned down collars, in sizes from 22 to 28, just the thing for the little fellow this sort of weather. Regular value, \$1.50. Special to-morrow \$1.00

Special Prices in Men's Overcoats, Reg. Values, \$18.00. To-morrow for \$9.75

We still have on hand about twenty of these fine overcoats and in order to clear them out we have split the price nearly in half, making a clean saving of you of \$8.25, which are well worth taking advantage of. These are all distinctive styles made of specially selected fabrics with plenty of life and dash in them. Garments that take the fancy of 99 men out of a hundred, will be found here. Regular values, \$18.00, for \$9.75

Extra Special Bargains To-morrow in Ladies' Dressing Jackets

Reg. \$1.50 Values for 90c

Reg. \$2.50 Values for \$1.65

To-morrow we are offering specially interesting bargains in ladies' Dressing Jackets. These are in all colors and made of good quality German and French Flannels and Flannelettes in the much desired Kimono Style. No lady could wish for better values in a Dressing Jacket than what we are offering in these. Regular values, \$1.50 for 90c; Regular values, \$2.50, for \$1.65

Special Bargains From the Glove Department To-morrow

Just the kind of gloves suitable for this weather, are being put on sale to-morrow in Ladies' and Children's, and are marked at prices that is sure to clear them quick.

LADIES' WHITE WOOLLEN GLOVES, extra long, regular 50c, and 65c. Special to-morrow 35c

LADIES' WHITE WOOLLEN GLOVES, regular 55c and 75c. To-morrow 50c

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WOOLLEN GLOVES, regular 35c. To-morrow 25c

BOYS' WOOLLEN GLOVES, extra special to-morrow 25c

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

CITY ENGINEER OF WINNIPEG IS HERE Has Come to Coast to Inspect Incinerator Plants—Conditions in Prairie Capital.

Colonel H. N. Rutman, the city engineer of Winnipeg, who was in the city to-day, is one of those who come to the coast to learn. He is here in company with Mr. Greig, of Winnipeg, another engineer, for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the incinerators, both at Vancouver and at Seattle. With this purpose in view he is leaving for Seattle this afternoon, but will return this way, for he likes the city, and his old friend and co-worker in the prairie capital, John Arbutnot, is here.

Colonel Rutman found the incinerator at Vancouver working very satisfactorily. It consumes the whole of the city garbage, leaving nothing but a little ash and some hard clinkers. The former can be used for filling and the latter for concrete in place of stone. One is the property of the city and the other was built for the city but has not yet been taken over from the contractors, as it is not very satisfactory. The one in Vancouver was built by Homan & Frouge, C. E. Topp, the Victoria engineer, was in the Terminal City examining it at the same time that the Colonel was there.

Speaking of Winnipeg, Colonel Rutman said that the city was still growing fast. According to the Henderson directory the population is now 145,000. The city is finding it difficult to dispose of its bonds at a satisfactory price, but the Colonel does not think there will be any difficulty in disposing of them. It is only a question of getting a price which is considered satisfactory. At present interest is high and of course that must lower the price of the bonds.

In Winnipeg almost all of the improvement work is done on the local improvement plan. The sewers, water and sidewalks are built in this way.

In the principal business streets the city pays one-third of the construction price. For all the other streets the city pays half the cost of a good macadam road. If the residents wish asphalt the city pays the same amount the residents making up the remainder. Asphalt has been found to be much more permanent in Winnipeg than blocks. Even on Main street some of it has been down for ten years and is hardly worn at all. When the blocks wear out they are always replaced by asphalt.

The people of Winnipeg, according to the city engineer, all believe in making improvements. The difficulty is to keep pace with the work. Property owners find that values increase directly the streets or sidewalks are improved, so it is worth their while even

from that point of view to do the work. Every street, except in the business district, has its boulevards, which much improve their appearance.

Ninety-five per cent. of the work is done by the city direct, the other five per cent. being let by contract. Every piece of work is advertised, and if the tenders are below the estimates the contracts are let, but if not the city does it. The work done by the city is usually cheaper, better, and the workmen are better satisfied.

Winnipeg settled its water question some time ago. The city is supplied from artesian wells, about fifteen feet in diameter and from fifty to one hundred feet deep. From four wells they get no less than from seven to eight million gallons. They are near the city, some of them being inside the limits. The water is pure and sparkling cold. They estimate that the artesian supply can be developed sufficiently to supply a population of one million.

Winnipeg has no unemployed to speak of. Building is going on, realty is firm, and everything prosperous. Col. Rutman came over from Vancouver on purpose to see Victoria, and he is much pleased with the city. He thinks the climate here is delightful, and doubtless many will come from the prairies to make this their home. The city is well known back there, and known favorably. He is staying at the Empress, and speaks highly of the accommodation.

"FLIGHTY" HATS BURNED.

Remarkable Incident in a Polish Prison.

From the little town of Wlonsow, in the government of Radom, comes an amusing story about the Jewish settlement there. This settlement has been much disturbed by the success of a Polish shop which was opened some time ago by a Roman Catholic—an unheard-of thing in a district where the Jews have complete control of trade.

Several meetings were held in the local synagogue, and at last one old man declared that the success of the Polish shop was God's punishment for the irreligious life the Jews led. Another one then sprang up and declared that the blame lay with the women, who had taken to wearing "flighty" hats, instead of the old-fashioned wig which covered the shaven heads of their grandmothers.

This idea pleased economical husbands, who voted that all hats should be collected and burned in the synagogue yard, and that the Rabbi should forbid new ones to be bought. However, the fair ones were to be allowed two weeks' grace, in which to lay aside their headgear, and during that time the Rabbi preached about nothing but the sinfulness of hat-wearing.

This had no effect, so he arranged a service chereh (with candles) which took place with the usual burning of black candles. The Jewsess still stood firm, however, refused to give their hats to be burned, and kept away from the synagogue altogether. At last the Rabbi, with the connivance of some of the husbands, obtained a number of hats by stealth, and, bearing them to the synagogue, was in the act of burning them

when their owners rushed in, and a free fight began.

The result of it was that the police interfered, sealed the surviving hats with the official seal—as a hint that no one should touch them till the case was brought before the magistrate—took husband, wives and Rabbi to the police station, and locked them up for the night. Meanwhile, the Polish shop continues to flourish in spite of curses and black candles.

AGE LIMITS OF BATTLE-SHIPS.

Germany's decision to reduce the age limit of battle-ships from twenty-five to twenty years is the reason advanced for her present activity in naval construction. The obsolete armament must be replaced with the least possible loss of time. The German naval estimates call for an expenditure of \$5,000,000 in 1908, and the programme for the immediate future provides for the construction of battle-ships by 1917. Within seven years the German navy will contain thirty-seven battle-ships, thirteen of which will have a tonnage in excess of any now in commission in our navy.

The radical reduction of the age of efficiency of battle-ships is of interest at a time when the retirement of the Texas is planned after a life of only eighteen years. The protest cruiser Newark, which was turned over to the naval militia last year, is of the same age. Our "wooden walls" lasted longer. The Constitution was twenty-four years old when she met the Quaker. She was forty when condemned as unseaworthy in 1828.

It does not follow that a battle-ship superannuated as regards fighting efficiency and mobility in fleet formation has outlived her usefulness. Such vessels will constitute a valuable reserve squadron for coast defence. But the decreased expectation of life for warships of the first class, taken in connection with the extraordinary performance of the British torpedo-boat destroyer Tartar, must raise a serious question as to the cost of sea glory.

The Tartar making 25.5 knots an hour against the tide with turbine engines, using oil as fuel, exceeded by six knots the speed of the American torpedo-boat destroyers of the 1890-1899 class. Have they by that fact been made obsolete after a brief eight years of life? The statement by Admiral von Tirpitz in the Reichstag recently that Germany has saved millions by postponing the construction of submarines till they light on the speedy deterioration of modern sea armament.

To keep up with the fast pace set by European navies and maintain our momentary rank as "second sea power" will Secretary Metcalf's asked for appropriation of \$40,000,000 seem almost moderate.

New York World.

Men in Belgium are not on an equality as voters: Unmarried men over twenty-five years of age have one vote, married men and widowers with families have two votes, and priests and certain other persons have three votes. Several penalties are imposed on those who fail to vote.

His Holiness the Pope has late estimated at something like \$1,200,000 in value. It is kept in cedar wood cabinets—in the Vatican, and as it is the custom of the Royal and noble Catholic families of Italy, Spain and Austria to present their burial lace to the church, the collection is an ever-growing one.

A large ivory eagle recently exhibited in London was the work of two generations of Japanese carvers.



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Ladies Who Go to Balls

Theatre and parties are finding DR. VAN DYKE'S "LILY BLOOM" a wonderful blessing. It entirely takes the place of powder, but unlike powder it cannot be wiped off, it not only beautifies the face, but gives a matchless natural bloom to the face.

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Local News

To make room for large spring stock, The Elite will sell \$3 and \$4 hats for 50c.

Try the 35c. lunch and dinner at the Cosy Corner Cafe.

For sale—Dry beach wood, delivered to any address for \$4 per cord. E. A. Wilson. Telephone 290.

For sale 2 cash registers, 1 safe. Quick sale. Cheap. Box 159. Times office.

English honeycomb towels, size 20 inches x 20 inches, white with neat striped border. Special sale price, 10c. each; 3 for 25c. Robinson's Cash Store, 88 Yates street.

The Sanitary Feather Works, formerly at the corner of Fort and Blanchard streets, are now located in their new factory, 1155 North Park street. Phone 392.

Our Saturday Specials—Fine large juicy oranges, 25c. per doz.; C. & W. soups, 20c. per tin. W. Action, grocer, 650 Yates street.

The Y. M. C. A. soccer teams for to-morrow are not definitely selected yet. The senior eleven will be chosen from the following: E. M. Whyte, Strathairn, Ferris, Kerchin, Thackeray, Johnston, W. Sherritt, J. Sherritt, Martin, Young, Berkeley, Hill and Wormald. The association management are making strenuous efforts to put out their strongest teams, and some delay has occurred on this account. The Intermediate team will probably line up as follows: Goal, F. Carney; full backs, Shanks and Whyte; half backs, C. Wilson, Campbell, Corrie; forwards, Lineham, Howden, McKittrick, B. Erb, R. Brown. This team is a very strong one and contains R. Whyte, "Dug" Campbell and "Benny" Erb—three players of known calibre.

Yesterday Bishop Perrin returned on the Queen City from Mayne Island. On Tuesday evening, after a lecture on "Early Church History," illustrated by magic lantern slides, the bishop explained fully the present state of the parsonage building fund. About \$1,300 has been collected and plans for a suitable house were submitted that would involve the expenditure of about \$1,700. If the other \$400 is not collected a house will be built in accordance with the money in hand and that the contract should be signed before the bishop leaves for Europe March 12th. A committee consisting of Canon Paddon, Messrs. Grey, Maude, Bennett, Nicholson, Fackell, Messrs. Winstarley and G. Paddon was appointed to administer the fund and carry out the work.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Considerably Over One Hundred Thousand Collected in Month.

The monthly returns of the local customs office shows that there was collected as duty up to noon to-day \$22,500. The revenue from Chinese shows \$19,022, and from all other sources \$21,80. The total collections made by the local office were therefore \$111,543.89 during the month of January.

ALBERTAN COLONY FOR GRAHAM ISLAND

Government Asked to Make Proper Survey So as to Avoid Future Trouble.

A number of Alberta settlers, associated with some residents of Victoria, are interested in a scheme to establish a colony on Graham Island.

The movement originated from a visit made to the island by John Calhoun, of Alberta, and some others who were engaged there in prospecting for some time. This was in the fall of last year. The explorers found the country so much to their liking, as a place for prospective settlement, that they decided to make a location, and staked out pre-emption claims on Michael Inlet.

A deputation representing the colonists waited on the chief commissioner of lands and works to-day and asked that their townsite be delimited by a provincial survey, so that their settlement might begin with an assurance against subsequent misunderstandings or dispute. It is suggested that this will probably be done.

The party will leave for Graham Island on the steamer Amur to-night, and will proceed at once with the preliminaries necessary to establish themselves in their new line. There are six Albertans in the party, which also includes the Messrs. Tingley, from this city.

It is said that the pioneer colonists will probably be followed by others in the near future.

Chase & Sanborn's HIGH GRADE COFFEE

WHAT HE SAID: "Mother never made such delicious coffee as this."
WHAT SHE SAID: "Mother never used Chase & Sanborn's Coffee. That's why."

A Good Combination

ARMOUR'S BOILED HAM, per lb 40c
LUNCH TONGUE, 1-lb tins 35c
OLD ENGLISH NABOB SAUCE, per bottle 25c
VICTORIA LAGER BEER, pints, per doz 90c

Carne's Up-to-date Grocery

Next to C. P. R. Office, Cor. Govt. and Ford Sts.

Unusual Sale of Men's Pure Wool Hosiery

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY to secure at the height of the season a rare bargain adapted for immediate use.

PURE WOOL ENGLISH HOSIERY.

Reg. 60c. per pair; 5 pairs for \$2.50
Reg. 40c. per pair; 3 pairs for \$1.00
Reg. 35c. per pair; 4 pairs for \$1.00
MORLEY PURE SILK HOSE
Reg. \$4.00 per pair for \$3.00
Reg. \$3.00 per pair for \$2.25
Reg. \$2.00 per pair for \$1.24

FINCH & FINCH

The Exclusive Style Store.
HAT TRICKS,
1107 GOVERNMENT ST.

TRUSTEES MET LAST NIGHT

SCHOOL ESTIMATES FOR ENSUING YEAR

Question of a New High School Was Discussed at Meeting.

The board of school trustees met last night and considered amongst other things the question in the schools and the estimates of expenditure. Chairman Jay, and Trustees Mrs. Jenkins, Riddell, Stanaland, Christie, McNeill, Bishop and the secretary, Miss McDonald, were present. Alfred Ghent wrote complaining of the punishment meted out to his boy, which Mr. Ghent stated was absolutely unwarranted. The teacher had dealt blows from a strap until the boy was unable to either sit or lie down, so heavy had been the blows. Trustees Mrs. Jenkins, McNeill and Bishop were appointed a committee to investigate.

Three applications from architects were received for the appointment of consulting expert to the board and a ballot being taken Hooper & Watkins were appointed.

Trustee McNeill asked when Victoria West school would be ready for occupancy. He was told about September or October.

The board had just prepared for the discussion of the estimates when it was interrupted by Returning Officer Northcott, who handed in the returns of the by-election and took occasion to introduce the new member, Trustee Stanaland, to the board. Considerable time was taken up on the estimates of expenditure, and after discussion the following estimate was drafted and will be submitted to the council:

Janitors	\$ 5,000
Fuel	2,500
School board	1,500
Furniture	2,500
Supplies	2,500
Repairs	7,000
Insurance	7,000
Salaries	74,300
Miscellaneous	1,500
Total	\$98,000

This amount is \$15,000 over the one of 1907, but the board thought it was only commensurate with the growth of the city and the needed expenditure on the schools.

Trustee Stanaland asked what made the estimate so much larger, and he was informed by Chairman Jay that it was on account of increases in teachers' salaries, the addition of more teachers for the new Victoria West school and for two new teachers for the other schools. Then there was a corresponding increase in the estimates for repairs. The estimate called for several suggestions on needed improvement in the school system.

Trustee McNeill raised the subject of a city school medical officer. He believed both teachers and scholars should pass a medical examination. Chairman Jay suggested a recommendation to the city council that the

salary of the present city health officer be raised and his duties extended to covering the schools.

Trustee McNeill thought that a separate medical officer should be appointed to be directly responsible to the board. He suggested that the salary need only be about \$50 per month.

Trustee Riddell brought up the question of confinement in the schools and moved that one or two portable schools be purchased. These schools could be moved from one part of town to another, wherever the confinement was worst.

This discussion on extraordinary expenditure brought up Chairman Jay's interesting suggestion regarding a new High School. The present High School is practically full and if a new one was not built in the near future it would mean at least a wing being added to the present structure. Trustee Jay suggested that a new High School be built in the near future and the present structure used as the city's central school.

The board agreed that any further building on the present central school site would be out of place, the playground was already too small. It was thought that a new High School would cost at least \$90,000. The question is at present felt most severely in the Central school district.

After Trustee Jay's suggestion Trustee Riddell stated that he was about to suggest a similar method of relieving the present overcrowded condition of the Central school.

Nothing definite was done regarding these intended operations and after a special meeting for Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock had been agreed to, the board adjourned.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR CITY BOARDS

Those Who Are Expected to Be Named for Positions by Government.

It was confidently expected that the Gazette this week would have contained the names of the police and license commissioners. Apparently the appointments have not been made yet, although government supporters state that they have. There has been considerable interest taken in the appointments this year as several important questions hinge on the class of men that will be placed in those positions. The men who it is said have been chosen for police commissioners are Ald. Mable and E. E. Leeson, of the Big B cigar factory. The Mayor is chairman of this commission.

For the license commission Ald. McKeown, it is said, will sit with Harry Bishop, who is also a school trustee. The Mayor is chairman of this commission also.

AMENDMENT TO CITY'S WATER WORKS ACT

Conference Held To-day by Committee of Council With City Members.

The three city members of the provincial legislature, H. B. Thompson, Fred Davey and H. Behnen, this morning met with a committee of the city council consisting of Ald. Mable, McKeown and Hall, for the purpose of discussing with them the matter of introducing legislation for the purpose of confirming the Waterworks Act of 1912, with several amendments thereto.

Richard McBride, of course, was not with the committee, as he is not considered to be a representative of this city, although he was elected here. The bill will be introduced by H. B. Thompson and will be supported by the other members.

The main idea of the proposed act is to make it quite clear that the city shall have the right to take their water supply from any source within 20 miles of the city, and to expropriate a right of way thereto. There are several other provisions, but not of importance.

Every phase of the proposed bill was discussed by the joint meeting and it will be introduced into the House at once. If it passes, as is confidently expected, it will give the council a pretty free hand in dealing with the water question.

CONSOLIDATION OF STATUTES

RELATIVE TO THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Bill Introduced Into the Legislature by Attorney General Yesterday.

The bill introduced by the attorney-general yesterday to consolidate the law relating to elections and elections in municipalities. Among the definitions under the act are the following:

"Householder" shall extend to and include any person of the full age of twenty-one years who occupies a dwelling, tenement, hotel or boarding house, and who shall, unless exempted by the provisions of the proviso at the end of sub-section (117) of section 29 of chapter 32 of the statutes of 1906, being the "Municipal Elections Act," have paid directly to the municipality all rates, taxes or assessments, which are not chargeable on land, of not less than two dollars, due to the municipality for the current year, other than water rates or taxes or license fees for dogs.

"Assessed" shall mean lawfully charged or chargeable with municipal rates, taxes or assessments, in respect of lands or improvements, whether as owner, tenant or occupier thereof.

"Freeholder" or "owner" shall mean and include any person holding an estate for life or of inheritance (in possession), in lands within the corporate limits of any municipality.

"Pre-emptor" shall mean any person for the time being holding and occupying crown lands within the limits of any municipality under and by virtue of a pre-emption entry and record; and "Homesteader" shall mean any person for the time being holding and occupying crown lands within the limits of any municipality under and by virtue of a homestead entry and record.

In defining any word or expression occurring in this act and not by this section expressly defined, reference may be had to the provisions of the interpretation section of the "Municipal Elections Act," 1896, c. 33, s. 1.

In city municipalities the qualification of a voter is set out as follows:

Any male or female, being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, who is the assessed owner of lands, or of improvements of lands, situated within the municipality, or who is the holder of a trade license, the annual fee of which is not less than five dollars, or who is a householder, shall be entitled to have his or her name entered on the voters' list of the municipality; provided, however, that in the case of a holder of a trade license or in the case of a householder, he or she shall, during the month of October, in each year, make and cause to be delivered to the clerk of the municipality a statutory declaration, made and subscribed before a Supreme or County court judge, stipendiary or police magistrate, commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme court, justice of the peace or notary public, in form and to the effect following:

"I, [name in full, male or female, as the case may be], do solemnly declare that I am a British subject and of the full age of twenty-one years, that I was residing within the limits of the municipality of _____ on the first day of January last and have continuously resided in said municipality since said day, and that the premises used by me as a license-holder, or dwelling occupied by me as a householder, is situate (describing the locality so as to identify the lot or lots, premises or dwelling-house, and if the municipality is divided into wards, designate the ward) in the said municipality, and that I have paid to the municipality _____ dollars during the current year for (specify rates or taxes paid), being all municipal rates, taxes, rentals, assessments and license fees payable by me (which are not chargeable on land); and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act."

In district municipalities the qualification of a voter is set forth as follows:

Any male or female, being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to have his or her name entered on the voters' list:

(1) Who is the assessed owner of lands or improvements of not less than one hundred dollars, or who is the assessed occupier of lands or improvements of not less than two hundred dollars in value and situate within the municipality;

In case both the owner and the occupant of any lands or improvements be assessed severally and not jointly therefor, both shall be deemed assessed within the meaning of this act.

Where lands or improvements are owned or occupied jointly, by two or more persons, and are assessed at an amount sufficient, if equally divided between them, to give a qualification to each, then each shall be deemed assessed within this act, otherwise none of them shall be deemed so assessed.

(2) Who is a resident of and carries on business and is the holder of a trades license in the municipality, the annual fee for which is not less than five dollars; or

(3) Who is a householder within the municipality: Provided that no person shall be entitled to vote under a householder's qualification, nor shall his or her name be included in the annual voters' list of a municipality, unless he or she shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, enter with the assessor or clerk of the municipality his or her name as a voter and shall make and cause to be delivered to the assessor or clerk of the municipal council at the same time a statutory declaration made and subscribed before a Supreme or County court judge, stipendiary or police magistrate, jus-



Absolutely Free from Grain and Patent—till Split

CONTINUOUSLY SUPPLIED FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS

A Record not Equalled by Any Other Brand of Scotch Whisky on the Market

Sole Agents for B. C.
THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Oranges for Marmalade Oranges for the Table

Large, sweet, juicy, per doz. 20c
LEMONS, per doz 25c

F. P. WATSON

Phone 448. GROCERIES. 623 Yates St.

HAY We have reduced our prices **HAY** on both Timothy and Prairie



The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. Ltd.
2 Phones: 157-120. PANDORA & BROAD STREETS

Your Last Chance

TO-NIGHT
At 8 P.M. will occur the
Grand Drawing

FOR

Ten \$40.00 Graphophones

Bring Your Tickets to

Fletcher Bros.
121 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Y.M.C.A. Membership Contest.

Full privileges, including gymnasium, baths, billiards and reading room.
Special rate granted by Board for two weeks, \$5 a year.
Get in at once and help win the oyster supper.
SEE THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Building Lots FOR SALE

Houses Built
ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Phone 1146.

REMEMBER THE \$100.00 CASH

We are giving away on JANUARY 31ST, EVERY 50-CENT PURCHASE Entitles you to a chance.

WAITT'S Music Store
1004 GOVERNMENT STREET.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES.

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LOOK INSIDE YOUR WATCH

JUST FOR A MOMENT glance at the balance wheel. If in good condition this wheel is making 18,000 vibrations an hour. If its movement is sluggish there's something wrong. It will move 3,558 miles in a year and requires less than one-tenth of a drop of oil to make the run, but it needs that little oil badly. The least increase of friction on the bearings alters the motion.

Don't take any chances. Let our Experts clean, oil and put your watch in order for a year. It doesn't cost much.

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Diamond Merchants and Jewelers,
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

VICTORIA FUEL CO., LTD.

Beg to announce that they have secured the Island Agency for the celebrated
SOUTH WELLINGTON COAL
and will be prepared to make deliveries to any part of the City on and after MONDAY, JAN. 20TH.
Full Weight—Prompt Delivery
Office 618 TROUCE AVENUE Phone 1377

Victoria THEATRE

MONDAY, FEB. 3rd.
SAM & LEE SHUBERT OFFERS
DE WOLF HOPPER
Supported by the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company, including
MARGUERITE CLARK
And WM. WOLFF.
In Reginald De Koven and Frederick Raker's

Comic Opera "Happyland"
Comie. The Best Singing Company in America.
Prices, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00. Box office opens 10 a. m. Friday, Jan. 31st. Mail orders, accompanied by cheque, will receive their usual attention.

THE NEW GRAND

Week 27th January.
THE MUSICAL HAWAIIANS
High Class Singers and Instrumentalists—Five People—Sensational Scene in Honolulu—Native Dance and Songs of Hawaii.
JAMES R. WAITE AND CO.
Nautical Tabloid Comedy-Drama, "At Light House Point."
EDW. ARMSTRONG AND DAVIS
Musical Comedy Sketch, "The Amateur Chauffeur."
MELNOTTE-LANOLE DUO
Tight Wire Artists.
LAURETTA BOYD
Singing Comedienne.
THOS. J. PRICE
LONG ILLUSTRATOR.
"Down in the Old Cherry Orchard."
NEW MOVING PICTURES
"The Pirates,"
"The Enchanted Pond."
OUR OWN ORCHESTRA
M. NAGEL, Director.
Selections From "La Modiste," by Victor Herbert.

PANTAGES THEATRE

JOHNSON STREET.
HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE.
Week Commencing January 27th, 1908.
THE "VELDE TRIO"
Sensational Acrobatic and Contortion Act.
Introducing "The Loop-the-Loop" Dance.
BURT PAGE
Rube Skater and Comedy Acrobat.
JIM COWPER
Black Face Monologist.
WILSON AND RICH
Singers, Dancers and Comedians.
CHAS. LEORA
Aerial Gymnast and Ring Performer.
MISS CRAWFORD
The Favorite Song Illustrator.
THE PANTAGESCOPE
In the Latest Reproductions.
TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY, 8 AND 10.
MATINEES, 3 O'CLOCK.

Arcade Theatre

50 Yates Street
MOVING PICTURES
The Clockmaker's Secret, Can No. 1, The Masqueraders, The Economical Trip.
Illustrated Songs
Only a Message From Home, Sweet Home; When Job White Is Whistling in the Meadow.
Continuous show daily from 2 to 10:30 p. m. Programme changes every Monday.
Admission, 10c; children's matinee, Saturday, 5c.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TIMES

SKATING

Sheet and Pillowslip Party.
THURSDAY, JAN. 30th, 8 p. m. Prizes.
Morning Session, 10 to 12. Best time for beginners.
Rink open daily 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4:30 p. m., 7:45 to 10 p. m.

"HAPPYLAND" IS COMING.

De Wolf Hopper Will Appear in the Victoria Theatre Monday.
A return to the best and most artistic forms of light opera is what is promised in the new piece, "Happyland," music by Reginald De Koven and book by the late Frederic Ranken, in which De Wolf Hopper will be seen at the Victoria theatre next Monday. Musical comedy has become a most elastic definition in the past few years until it frequently stood for what could never be construed as either comedy or real music.
In the palmy days of the best works of Gilbert and Sullivan and the giants of the Viennese school, such as Strauss, Genee and Millocker, a comic opera possessed a plot and characters that were artistically conceived and not a hodge-podge of variety specialties. The music, too, was well written, with songs, choruses and ensembles worked out on true musicianly lines, without recourse to ragtime and the one-finger piano melodies of many of the so-called "composers" of the present day.
But, thanks to Messrs. De Koven and Ranken there is a prospect of a better condition of affairs. At any event "Happyland" is an attempt to recreate this type of entertainment, and the success it won in New York during its half season run there is evidence that the public still appreciates the best.
"Happyland" also allows De Wolf Hopper to once more appear in a role worthy of his manifold talents. Mr. Hopper has the very best voice of any comedian on the English-speaking stage and Mr. De Koven has written good music for him to sing. Whenever his part would permit, Hopper has demonstrated that his comedy does not depend entirely upon buffoonery and grease paint; and accordingly Mr. Ranken drew a legitimate character comedy part for him in "Happyland." The combination of good music, clean humor, high class comedy and good singing is promising excellent results.

THE "DIVORCONS"

Grace George Will Appear at the Victoria Theatre Next Week.
The French comedy "Divorcons" an adaptation of which will be presented by Grace George at the Victoria theatre on Thursday, Feb. 6th, is probably Victorian Sardou's finest dramatic effort. It is a singular fact that the Dean of French playwrights owes his first stage success to his excellent handwriting. He had sent in his oft rejected play "La Taverne Des Eludants" to the Odéon management for consideration, and the manuscript lay with others on a table when Mlle. Berenger attracted by the handwriting, took it up, and became at once keenly interested in it. The result was that she induced the directors of the theatre to read it. The play was accepted and the foundation of Sardou's success firmly laid.

DOES JAPAN WANT LOAN?

Paris, Jan. 31.—The presence in this city of Reiziro Wakatsuki, vice-minister of finance in the Japanese cabinet, has created fresh rumors that Japan is seeking a new loan.

Bode's Gum

Better Than Medicine.

TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY

BILL NOW BEFORE LOCAL LEGISLATURE

The Main Features of the Legislation Sought by the Government.

The University Bill, introduced into the legislature, is one which has wide general interest outside of the members of the House, and will give rise to considerable discussion among the general public. The chief provisions of it are as follows:

1. This act may be cited as the British Columbia University Act.

2. A university, to be called The University of British Columbia, consisting of a chancellor, convocation, board of governors, senate, and faculty or faculties, is hereby established in the province as a body politic and corporate.

3. The said corporation may acquire, by gift, purchase, or any other manner, and hold for the purposes of the said university, any and all property, real and personal, of every nature and kind whatsoever, and subject to the terms of any gift, devise, or bequest of any property to the university; shall have power to mortgage, sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of all its property, real or personal, and to make and execute all necessary and proper conveyances or transfers for carrying the same into effect.

4. The said corporation shall have power to invest for the benefit of the university all or any sums of money belonging to it and available for investment in any of the following securities: the bonds, stocks, debentures or securities of the Dominion of Canada or of any province thereof; the debentures of any municipality in the province; or first mortgages of any freehold property in the province, or the purchase of rental-bearing estate therein; and shall have full power and authority to take hold and dispose of any real or personal property therein for the purposes aforesaid.

5. The said corporation shall have power to acquire, take and hold all such property, both real and personal, as shall be bona fide mortgaged, hypothecated or pledged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted or purchased at judicial sales upon levy for such indebtedness, or otherwise purchased for the purpose of avoiding a loss to the university in respect thereof or to the owners thereof.

6. Real property which shall at any time be vested in the university shall not be liable to be entered upon, used or taken by any municipal or other corporation, or by any person possessing the right of taking lands compulsorily for any purpose whatsoever, nor power to expropriate real property hereafter conferred shall extend to such real property, unless in the act conferring the power it is made in express terms to apply to such real property.

7. The university shall have full power and authority, without the consent of the owner thereof or of any person interested therein, to enter upon, take and appropriate all such real property as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of the university, making due compensation therefor to the persons or persons entitled thereto:

(a) In the event of no mutual agreement as to amount of compensation being arrived at within the period of sixty days from the date of such entry, then in that event the amount of compensation shall be fixed and determined by two arbitrators, one to be appointed by the university and the other by the party or parties owning the land so taken.

(b) The two arbitrators so appointed shall have power to appoint an umpire.

(c) The provisions of the arbitration act shall apply to and govern such arbitration.

8. The university shall, so far as and to the full extent which its resources from time to time permit, provide for:

(a) Such instruction in all branches of liberal education as may enable students to become proficient in and qualified for degrees, diplomas and certificates in science, commerce, arts, literature, law, medicine, and all other branches of knowledge.

(b) Such instruction especially, whether theoretical, technical, artistic or otherwise, as may be of service to persons engaged or about to engage in the manufacture, mining, engineering, agriculture and industrial pursuits of the province of British Columbia.

(c) Facilities for the prosecution of original research in science, literature, arts, medicine, law and especially the applications of science.

(d) Such fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, prizes and rewards and pecuniary and other aids as shall facilitate or encourage proficiency in the subjects taught in the university and also original research in every branch.

(e) Such extra-collegiate and extra-university instruction and teaching may be recommended by the senate.

9. The Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia shall be the visitor of the university, with authority to do all those acts which pertain to visitors as to such Lieut.-Governor shall seem meet.

10. (a) The first convocation of the University shall consist of all graduates of any university in His Majesty's dominions who are actually residing in the province two years prior to the date fixed for the first meeting of convocation, and who at least six weeks prior to the said date register themselves as members of such convocation as hereinafter provided.

(b) Twenty-five members to be selected by the Lieut.-Governor in Council and appointed for the first Convocation only.

11. After the first convocation, all convocations shall be composed of the chancellor, the senate, the members of the first convocation and all persons who shall have become graduates of the university.

12. (1) A register shall be kept by the provincial secretary, in which he shall enter the names of graduates who are entitled to be members of the first convocation, upon their producing to him satisfactory proof of their qualification under section 10, and upon the payment of the fee of two dollars and subject to the provisions of this act.

(2) The fees paid to the provincial secretary under this section shall be transmitted by him to the treasurer of convocation, upon appointment of the latter.

(3) Convocation shall have power of requiring a fee to be paid by its members to defray necessary expenses of convocation.

13. The date and place of the first meeting of convocation shall be fixed by the Lieut.-Governor in Council, of which not less than three months' notice shall be given in the British Columbia Gazette.

14. After the first meeting, convocation shall meet at such times and places and with such notices as may be fixed by convocation by regulations in that behalf, and also when convened by the senate.

An extraordinary meeting of convocation shall be called by the chancellor on the requisition of ten members; and such requisition shall state the object or objects of the meeting to be called, and no matter shall be discussed at such meeting except the matter or matters for which it was convened.

15. At least twenty days' notice of every extraordinary meeting of convocation shall be given in writing to each member whose address is known, and the object or objects of such meeting shall be clearly stated in such notice.

16. No question shall be decided at any meeting of convocation unless at least fifteen members are present, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the members present.

17. The Senate, when fully constituted, shall provide a proper place for the meetings of convocations and the proceedings of any such meeting shall be transmitted to the senate without delay.

18. The elective officers of convocation shall be a secretary, a treasurer and an Executive Council of five members, all of whom shall be elected annually, in such manner as convocation may determine. The chairman shall be the chancellor of the university.

19. The functions of convocation shall be chiefly elective, but it shall be competent for convocation to consider all questions affecting the well-being and prosperity of the university, and to make representations from time to time on such questions to the senate, which shall consider the same and report to convocation its conclusions thereon.

20. There shall be and there is hereby constituted a board of management for the university, under the name of "The Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia."

21. The board shall consist of the chancellor, who shall be chairman thereof, and the president of the university, both of whom shall be, ex-officio, members thereof, and nine persons appointed by the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

22. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a member of the board unless he is a British subject and a resident of the province of British Columbia.

23. In the event of the disability or absence from the province of the chairman, the board of governors of the university may appoint one of the members of the board acting chairman during such disability or absence.

24. Five members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

25. Notwithstanding any vacancy in the board, so long as there are at least six members it shall be competent for the board to exercise any or all of its powers.

26. The appointed members of the board, except those who shall first be appointed after the passing of this act, shall hold office for six years.

27. Of the first appointed members of the board, three shall be appointed and hold office for two years, three for four, and the remaining three for six years, and all of them until their successors are appointed.

28. The appointed members of the board shall be eligible for reappointment.

29. Any appointed member of the board may be removed from office at any time by the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

30. In the case of a vacancy in the board caused by death, insanity, resignation, residence without the province, or otherwise, which shall happen before the term of office for which a member has been appointed has expired, a declaration of the existence of such vacancy shall be entered upon the minutes of the board, and shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

31. The vacancy shall be filled by the appointment, by the Lieut.-Governor in Council, of a successor to the member who has died or resigned or otherwise ceased to be a member, who shall hold office for the remainder of the latter's term of office.

32. The management, administration and control of the property, revenue, business and affairs of the university are hereby vested in the board.

33. Without thereby limiting the general powers by this act conferred upon or vested in the board, it is hereby declared that the board shall have the following powers:

(a) To make rules and regulations appertaining to the meetings of the board and its transactions.

(b) From time to time and at all times to have full and exclusive power and authority to exercise, in the name and for the benefit of the university, any or all of the powers, authorities and privileges by sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this act conferred upon the university as a body politic and corporate.

(c) To maintain and keep in proper order and condition such real property as it may deem necessary for the use of the university, and to erect and maintain such buildings and structures thereon as in its opinion are proper and necessary.

(d) To lay out and expend such sums as may be deemed necessary for the support and maintenance of the university and for the betterment of existing buildings, and the erection of such new buildings as the board may deem necessary for the use or purpose of the university, and for the furnishing and equipment of such existing and newly erected buildings.

(e) To lay out and expend such sums as it may deem expedient for the erection, equipment, furnishing and maintenance of residences and dining halls for the use of the students of the university, whether such students be graduates or undergraduates, and to make such rules and regulations as to the management, government and control thereof as may seem meet.

(f) To appoint the president of the university, deans of all the faculties, the librarian, the registrar, the professors, lecturers, instructors, and other teachers in the university, and to fix their salaries or remuneration, and to define their duties and their tenure of office or employment, which, unless otherwise provided, shall be during the pleasure of the board: Provided that a person shall be appointed a member of the teaching staff of the university, or of any faculty thereof, unless he shall first be nominated for the position to which it is proposed to appoint him by the president of the university: Provided also, that no member of the teaching staff of the university or of any faculty thereof shall be promoted, and no member of such teaching staff shall be removed, except upon the recommendation of the president of the university; but this proviso shall not apply when there is a vacancy in the office of president:

(g) To provide for the establishment and maintenance of such faculties, departments, chairs, exhibitions, scholarships, prizes and courses of instruction in any subject, except theology, as to board may seem meet;

(h) To fix and determine on the recommendation of the senate the fees to be paid for post-graduate instruction, and for instruction in the faculties of the university to be paid by regular and occasional students, library fees, laboratory fees, and for examinations, degrees and certificates, as may be deemed advisable;

(i) To enter into such arrangements with the governing body of any secondary school as the board may deem in force for the purpose of or in connection with the academic work of the university, or of any faculty or department thereof; and the governing body of any such school, which is a high school, a technical school, or a public school, shall have authority, with the approval of the Lieut.-Governor in Council, to make such arrangements with the board;

(j) To do and perform all other matters and things which may seem good, fit and useful for the well ordering and advancement of the university, the doing of such things not being repugnant to the provisions of this act or to any law in force in the province;

(k) To select a seal and stamp for the university, and have the sole custody and use of the seal.

34. The board shall not incur any liability or make any expenditure which will have the effect of impairing the financial standing of the university unless first submitted to and approved by the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

35. The board shall not incur any liability or make any expenditure for the purchase of lands or the erection of buildings without the approval of the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

36. The accounts of the board shall be audited at least once a year by the provincial auditor, or by some person appointed by the Lieut.-Governor in Council for that purpose.

37. The board shall make an annual report of its transactions to the Lieut.-Governor in Council, in which shall be set forth in detail the receipts and expenditures for the year ending on the preceding thirtieth day of June, and such other particulars as the Lieut.-Governor in Council may from time to time require.

38. The board may by resolution authorize its chairman and the Registrar to borrow from any person, bank or corporation such sum of money as may be required to meet the expenditures of the university until such time as the revenues for the current year are available; and such loan shall be repaid out of, and shall be a first charge upon, such revenue, and may be secured by the promissory note or notes of the chairman and registrar, given on behalf of the university.

39. (1) In the event of its being necessary to secure a loan of money for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise acquiring any real property for the uses of the university, or for the purpose of erecting, repairing, adding to, furnishing or equipping any building for the uses of the university, it shall be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor in Council to sanction the loan.

(2) The board is hereby authorized and empowered to make and enter into any agreement which it may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes mentioned in this section, and to make and execute in the name of the university all such agreements, deeds and other instruments as may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the provisions of any such agreement.

40. All transfers, mortgages, or other instruments or documents required to be in writing and to which the university is a party, shall be deemed to be properly executed by the university if the corporate name and seal of the university is affixed thereto by the registrar or acting registrar, and such corporate name and seal are immediately followed on the same page by the official signatures of the registrar or acting registrar; and the chairman or acting chairman of the board.

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(Continued on page 9.)

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Pneumonia Is Frequent And Fatal Disease

According to mortality statistics pneumonia is one of the most frequent and fatal diseases in the range of medicine. Dr. James Alexander Lindsay, an authority on diseases of the lungs, says that, while pneumonia may be a primary condition, it may also be secondary to other conditions, such as bronchitis, influenza, some specific fever, etc.

A common cold is most liable to develop pneumonia, if neglected. The attendant cough irritates the air passages and forms an inflammatory exudate which interferes with the free entrance of air.

To break up a cold quickly and cure any cough that is curable, there is nothing so effective as a mixture of two ounces of glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine and eight ounces of good whisky. Mix thoroughly and take a teaspoonful every four hours. Five ounces of tincture of Cinchona compound can be used in place of the

whisky with the same effect.

The ingredients cost little and can be obtained without trouble at any good drug store. To avoid the substitution of some inferior pine product for Virgin Oil of Pine, it is better to purchase each separately and mix them at home. The genuine Virgin Oil of Pine is put up only in 1/4-ounce vials, each vial securely sealed in a round wooden case with an engraved wrapper showing plainly the name, Virgin Oil of Pine, prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont.

The oils sold in bulk and cheap imitations put out to resemble Virgin Oil of Pine in name and style of package are ineffective for the reason that they are largely composed of a distillation from pine needles, or leaves, instead of from the pine tree proper. Pine needle oil is not intended for internal use, and when taken internally causes nausea. Its use is mainly confined to the manufacture of soap, and similar purposes.

TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY

(Continued from page 7.)

ate, the faculties or any officer or servant of the university, the same shall be settled and determined by the board, whose decision shall be final.

45. Women may be members of the board.

Advisory Boards.

46. The board may from time to time appoint advisory boards, consisting, either wholly or partly, of persons unconnected with the university, upon such terms and for such purposes as the board may consider advisable, and may refer to them for advice, and report any subject or matter in the board's opinion requiring to be so dealt with; and such advice and report shall be duly considered and weighed by any body in the university to which the board direct such advice to be given or report to be made.

The Chancellor.

47. There shall be a chancellor of the university, who shall be elected by the members of convocation in the manner hereinafter provided, and who shall hold office for three years and until his successor is elected, but a retiring chancellor shall be eligible for re-election.

48. (1) In the case of a vacancy in the office of chancellor by death, resignation or any other cause, before the expiration of his term of office, the vacancy shall forthwith be filled at a special election to be held for that purpose, and the person elected shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

(2) Every such special election shall be conducted in the manner provided for the ordinary triennial election, and due notice thereof shall be given to every member of the convocation.

49. The chancellor shall be chairman of convocation, and all degrees shall be conferred by him.

50. In the absence of the chancellor from any meeting, the president of the university, for the purpose of such meeting, shall have and exercise all the powers of the chancellor.

The Senate.

51. The senate of the university shall be composed of:

(a) The minister of education, the chancellor and the president of the university, who shall be chairman thereof;

(b) The deans and professors of each of the faculties;

(c) Three members to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council;

(d) The superintendent of education, the principals of the Normal schools;

(e) One member elected by the High school principals and assistants who are actually engaged in teaching;

(f) One member elected by the Provincial Teachers' Institute organized under sub-section (e) of section (7) of the "Public Schools Act";

(g) One member to be elected by the governing body of every affiliated college or school in this province;

(h) Fifteen members to be elected by convocation from the members thereof.

52. All appointments and elections of members of the senate shall be for a period of three years and until their successors are appointed or elected. Should a vacancy arise from any cause in the case of an appointed member, such vacancy shall be filled by his successor, who shall possess the power of appointment, subject to this Act. In the case of a vacancy of an elective member, such vacancy shall be filled by the senate. The person appointed or elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of the term.

53. It shall be the duty of the senate and it shall have power:

(a) To provide for the regulation and conduct of its meetings and proceedings, including the determining of the quorum necessary for the transaction of business;

(b) To provide for the government, management and carrying out of the curriculum, instruction and education afforded by the university;

(c) To provide for the granting of and to grant degrees, including honorary degrees and certificates of proficiency, except in theology;

(d) To provide for the establishment of exhibitions, scholarships and prizes;

(e) To provide for the establishment of any faculty, department, chair, or course of instruction in the university;

(f) To consider all courses of study in any and all the faculties and departments of the university and to fix and determine the time tables for the lectures and other instruction in the university which affect more than one faculty;

(g) To make regulations for the appointment of examiners by the faculties, and for the conduct and results of the examinations in all faculties;

(h) To make rules and regulations

for the management and conduct of the library;

(i) To provide for the preparation and publication of a calendar;

(j) To provide for affiliation with any college established in Canada for the promotion of art or science or for instruction in law, medicine, engineering, agriculture or any other useful branch of learning, and for the dissolution of such affiliation or the modification or alteration of the terms thereof;

(k) To make such recommendations to the board of governors as may be deemed proper for promoting the interests of the university or for carrying out the objects and provisions of this Act;

(l) To deal with all matters reported by the faculties as affecting their respective faculties and to consider and take action upon all such matters as shall be reported to it by the board of governors;

(m) To appoint scrutineers for the counting of the votes for chancellor and for the elective members of the senate;

(n) To make or alter any statute touching any matter whatsoever regarding the university and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or with any law in force in the province.

54. A certified copy of every statute or other enactment of the senate, provided for by any of the matters or things mentioned in clauses (k) and (l) of the next preceding section, shall, within ten days of the passing thereof, be transmitted to the board of governors, and no such statute or enactment shall have force or effect until it has been approved by said board.

55. All statutes of the senate shall have the corporate seal of the university affixed thereto, and they shall be binding in accordance with the true intent and meaning thereof.

Election of Chancellor and Members of the Senate.

56. The date of the first election under this Act of the chancellor and of the elective members of the senate shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, of which not less than three months' notice shall be given in the British Columbia Gazette, and at least five weeks prior to such date the provincial secretary shall send a list of all members of the first convocation to each member thereof.

57. The votes at any election by convocation shall be given for the chancellor and the members of the senate respectively by voting papers in the form of the schedule to this Act or to the like effect, being delivered to the provincial secretary at the first meeting, and to the registrar of the university at any subsequent election, at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council or by statute of the senate respectively.

58. Any voting papers delivered, or if sent by mail, received, before ten o'clock the forenoon of the day fixed for election, shall be deemed to be delivered for the purpose of such election.

59. For any election after the first election, the registrar of the university shall in every year in which an election is to take place prepare an alphabetical list, to be called the election register, of the names and known addresses of all graduates who are entitled to vote at such election, and such register shall be open to inspection at all reasonable hours by all members entitled to vote.

60. At least five weeks prior to the date fixed for the election of the chancellor or members of the senate, the registrar shall send a copy of the election register to each member of convocation whose address is known.

61. Any person whose name does not appear in the election register shall not be entitled to vote at such election.

62. If any person whose name appears, or ought to appear, in any election register complains in writing to the registrar of the university, not later than twenty clear days before the date of any election, that his name or that of any person which ought to appear therein has been omitted from such register, or of any error in such name, as it appears therein, or that the name of any person whose name ought not to be entered in the register appears therein, the registrar, after such notice as he may deem necessary to all parties concerned, shall forthwith examine the register and make such alterations as he may deem proper.

63. The decision of the registrar shall be subject to appeal to the president of the university.

64. No person shall be elected as chancellor or as a member of the senate unless he has been nominated as hereinafter mentioned, and every vote cast for any person not so nominated shall be void.

65. (1) For the election of chancellor and members of the senate the nominations shall be in writing by a nomination paper, which shall be signed in the case of chancellor by at least seven persons entitled to vote, and in the case of a member of the senate by at least three persons entitled to vote.

(2) The registrar shall forthwith send

a written notice of his nomination to each person duly nominated.

66. The nomination papers shall be delivered at the office of the registrar or, if sent by mail, shall be received by him not later than three weeks prior to the date of the election, and if not so delivered and received, shall be invalid and not acted upon.

67. Any person who is nominated for the office of chancellor or as a member of the senate may refuse to become a candidate for the office for which he shall have been nominated and he shall be deemed not to have been nominated and his name shall not be included in the list of candidates, if he shall notify the registrar in writing of his refusal within four days after the day upon which the time for nominations shall have expired.

68. In the event of only one candidate being nominated for chancellor, or only so many candidates being nominated for the senate as are required to be elected, such candidate or candidates shall be deemed to have been elected, and in such cases no voting papers shall be required to be sent out.

69. The registrar shall report to the senate at its next meeting the results of any such election.

70. In case a poll is necessary it shall be the duty of the registrar to send to each member of the convocation, whose residence is known, an alphabetical list of the candidates duly nominated, accompanied by one copy of the form of voting paper in the schedule of this act, applicable to the election or elections then next to be held, and such list and form shall be sent two weeks prior to the date fixed for the election.

71. For the first election two persons, to be appointed by the provincial secretary for that purpose, shall be scrutineers. For any election after the first election, it shall be the duty of the senate to make such appointments.

72. At ten o'clock the forenoon of the day fixed for the election, the voting papers shall be opened by the registrar and the scrutineers, and the results of the election shall be counted and the votes shall be recorded in a proper book to be provided by the senate.

73. Any person entitled to vote at the election may be present at the opening of the voting papers, and the counting and recording of the votes.

74. In the event of any elector presenting more than one name on his voting paper for chancellor, the vote shall be invalid, and if more names than the number to be elected appear on the voting paper for members of the senate the votes shall be counted as votes for the persons whose names appear thereon in consecutive order, beginning with the first until the required number is reached, and all other votes thereon shall be invalid and not counted.

75. Upon completion of the scrutiny and counting of the votes, the scrutineers shall declare the result of the election, setting forth the number of votes cast for every person who has been nominated, and the senate, and the dean shall without delay report the same in writing under their hands to the senate.

76. In case of an equality of votes between two or more persons, leaving the election of the chancellor or of one or more members of the senate undecided, the election shall be determined by the senate giving the casting vote or votes necessary to decide it at its next meeting.

77. There shall be such faculties of the university as may be constituted by the board of governors, and the dean shall be chairman of the faculty of which he is dean.

78. The powers and duties of the faculties provided for by the preceding section shall be:

(a) To make rules and regulations governing their proceedings, including the determining of the quorum necessary for the transaction of business;

(b) Subject to the provisions of this act, and to the approval of the senate, to make rules and regulations for the government, direction and management of their respective faculties and the affairs and business thereof;

(c) To fix and determine the course of study in their respective faculties, subject to the approval of the senate;

(d) To authorize, subject to approval of senate, such lecturing and teaching in their respective faculties by others than the duly appointed members of the teaching staff thereof, and to prevent all lecturing and teaching not so authorized;

(e) Subject to the approval of and confirmation by the senate, to appoint examiners for and to conduct the examination of the courses in their respective faculties, and to determine the results of such examinations;

(f) To deal with and, subject to an appeal to the senate, to decide upon all applications, and memorials by students and others in connection with their respective faculties;

(g) Faculties shall have disciplinary jurisdiction over, and entire responsibility for, the conduct of all students in their respective faculties in respect to all matters arising or occurring in or upon such buildings and grounds as shall be assigned for their separate use;

(h) If there be any question as to the proper body to exercise jurisdiction in any matter of discipline which may arise, the same shall be determined by the senate, whose decision shall be final.

(i) To consider and report to the senate upon such matters affecting their respective faculties as to them may seem meet.

(j) Generally to deal with all such matters as may be assigned to them by the board or by the senate, provided that in the latter case such matters fall within the powers conferred upon the senate by this act.

79. A copy of every general rule of regulation made by the faculties shall be transmitted to the senate, and no such general rule or regulation shall have any force or effect until it has been approved by said senate.

80. The faculties may advise the president in all matters affecting the academic interests of the university, but all powers of the president shall not be subject to their control.

The President.

81. There shall be a president of the university who shall be the chief executive officer thereof, and shall have general supervision of and direction over the academic work of the university and the teaching staff thereof and the officers and servants employed in or in connection with such work, including the registrar of the university, and shall have such other powers and

Dyspepsia of Women

Caused by Female Disorders and Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.



Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by a derangement of the female organism, and which, while it causes a disturbance similar to ordinary indigestion, cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has a peculiar tonic effect on the female organism.

As proof of this theory we call attention to the case of Mrs. Henry Beaubien, 58 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont., who was completely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after everything else had failed. She writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham: "I had been troubled with indigestion and general stomach disorders for nearly a year. I had a soreness in my stomach and was unable to digest my food. I dieted and doctoring without success; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me permanent relief. I used three bottles and I cured me of my stomach trouble and built up my general health. I now enjoy a splendid appetite, can eat all kinds of food, have no trouble with indigestion, and I feel like a new woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unequalled endorsement, or has such a record of cures of female troubles, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

perform such other duties as from time to time may be conferred upon or assigned to him by the board.

82. The president shall be ex-officio a member of all faculties, dean of the faculty of arts, chairman of the senate, and in the absence of the chancellor, he shall be chairman of convocation and confer degrees.

83. It shall be the duty of the president and he shall have power:

(a) To suspend any member of the teaching staff of the university and any officer or servant thereof, when he shall exercise such power he shall forthwith report his action to the board of governors with a statement of his reasons therefor;

(b) To make recommendations to the board of governors respecting all appointments to and promotions in and removals from the teaching staff of the university, or any of the officers and servants thereof;

(c) To summon meetings of any faculty whenever he may deem it necessary to do so, and at his discretion convene joint meetings of all the faculties of any two or more of them;

84. The enumeration of the express powers, mentioned in sub-sections (a) to (c), inclusive, shall not be taken to limit the general powers conferred by section 81.

85. The president shall report annually to the board and the senate upon the progress and efficiency of the academic work of the University, and as to progress and requirements, and make such recommendation thereon as he may deem necessary, and he shall also report upon any matter which may be referred to him by the board or by the senate.

The Registrar.

86. There shall be a registrar of the university, to be appointed by the board of governors, and it shall be his duty to keep all necessary records and accounts, and to perform such other duties as may be required by him by the senate, or board of governors.

87. The registrar shall hold office during the pleasure of the board of governors, and in the event of disability or absence from the province of the registrar, the said board may appoint some other person to act as registrar during such disability or absence.

88. The acting registrar shall, during such disability or absence, perform the duties and have all the powers of the registrar.

Affiliation of Normal Schools.

89. Any normal school organized by the department of education for the instruction and training of teachers in the science of education and the art of teaching may be affiliated with the university, upon such terms and conditions not repugnant to any law or system of education in force in the province, as the senate may think fit, provided that the terms and conditions of the affiliation of any such normal school shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The University to be Non-Sectarian.

90. The university shall be strictly non-sectarian in principle, and no religious test shall be required of any professor, teacher, lecturer, or student or servant of the university, nor shall religious observances, according to the forms of any particular religious denomination or otherwise, be imposed on them or any of them, but the senate may make regulations touching the moral conduct of the students.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the right of any affiliated college to make such provision in regard to religious instruction and religious worship for its own students as it may deem proper, and to require the same to be observed as a part of its own discipline.

Affiliated Theological Colleges.

91. Every incorporated theological college hereafter affiliated with the university may, notwithstanding such affiliation, have power to confer the degrees of bachelor of divinity and doctor of divinity, provided that such candidates for such degrees must be graduates in arts of the University of British Columbia or of some other university recognized for that purpose by the university.

Education of Women.

92. The senate shall make all provision for the education of women in the university, in such manner as it shall deem most fitting; provided, however, that no woman by reason of her sex shall be deprived of any advantage or privilege accorded to male students of the university.

Attendance and Enrollment of Students.

93. All students proceeding to any degree (except in cases for which special provision shall be made) shall be enrolled in the university.

94. Persons who have not received their instruction in the university, or in any affiliated college or institution, may be admitted as candidates for examination for standing or for any degrees, honors, scholarships or certificates of proficiency authorized to be granted or conferred by the university, on such conditions as the senate may from time to time determine.

95. No student enrolled in any affiliated college or institution, shall be permitted to present himself for any university examination subsequent to that of matriculation without producing a certificate that he has complied with the requirements of such affiliated college or institution affecting his admission to such examination.

96. The Senate, under such conditions as it may from time to time determine, may, upon application in that behalf, allow to persons holding certificates of having passed other examinations, such standing thereon as it may think fit.

Instruction in Arts.

97. Instruction in arts in the university (except post-graduate instruction) shall be free to all regular students matriculated in the university, and who enter their names with the registrar of the university, also to students enrolled in an affiliated normal school; but this provision shall not include exemption from the laboratory fees.

Endowments.

98. Any person or corporation may, with the approval of the senate, found one or more professorships, lecture-ships, fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, prizes or other rewards in the university, by providing a sufficient endowment in land or other property and conveying the same to the corporation of the university for such purposes, and every such endowment of lands or other property shall be vested in the corporation of the university for the purpose or purposes for which it is given.

99. Chapter 188 of the Revised Statutes of 1897, being An Act respecting the University of British Columbia, is hereby repealed.

BOY HANGS HIMSELF.

Tragic Imitation of Acrobats at Belfast.

In imitation, it is believed, of acrobats whom he had seen at a music hall, a Belfast boy, Mr. John Robert McGeehan, hanged himself.

The terrible discovery of the boy's tragic death was made by his father, who on going into the bedroom found his son had tied himself up to the end of the bed with a leather belt, and was quite dead.

The boy was on the last day of his Christmas holidays, and was about to return to the Lagan village school. He was in the usual good spirits during the day, and there was absolutely nothing peculiar in his conduct according to those who were with him in the morning and early part of the afternoon.

At the inquest it was stated that the boy had been in the habit of imitating acrobatic performances which he had witnessed at music halls, and Professor Symmers of Queen's College, Belfast, stated that there were on record dozens of cases in which persons had met their deaths while "playing at the game of hanging."

A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

CLARK'S SLICED SMOKED BEEF

You cannot be too careful
—of the purity of your
meat supply.

Clark's Sliced Smoked Beef is a product of the Best Canadian Beef—perfectly cured, with all the waste of butcher's meat eliminated. Consequently it is tastier and more nourishing than ordinary beef.

Eaten hot with poached eggs for breakfast it is unsurpassed. Hot or cold it is always ready in cases of emergency. Order from your dealer. Purity and quality guaranteed by the stamp "Canada Approved Establishment 24," and by the name



WM. CLARK,
Mr. Montreal.



A Good Standby

Good, nutritious bread is one great essential, and you may search the world over and not find any that will surpass Golden West bread. Upon this bread the foundation of a happy, healthful life can be built. The health and happiness of your family will improve, if you become a customer.

GOLDEN WEST BAKERY
Factory 221 COOK ST. Phone 8 J. T. LEGG, Proprietor.

NERVE! WILSON'S INVALIDS PORT

(A la quina du Férou)

—A BIG BRACING TONIC

is an excellent nerve fortifier. Every ingredient in it acting directly on the nerve centres—it allays irritability, insures quiet, restoring sleep, cures all forms of nervous prostration, stimulates and strengthens the nerves, and tones up the whole system.

It is a blend of nourishing, building, bracing, palatable ingredients.

BIG BOTTLE
ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE 75

STILL BOOMING!

WE STILL HAVE A HOST OF BARGAINS
BUT TO SECURE THEM YOU MUST HURRY

PIE PLATES, 2 for	5c	TIN PAILS, 15c and	20c
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CAN OPENERS	5c	WHITEWASH BRUSHES	15c
LEMON SQUEEZERS	5c	JUGS, reg. 25c and 35c	15c
LADIES' HAMMERS	5c	ENAMEL TEA POTS, from	25c
PIPE COLLARS	5c	LANTERN GLOBES, 3 for	25c
CLOTHES PINS, 3 doz. for	5c	SPRING CLOTHES-PINS, 4 doz. for	25c
BROWN EARTHENWARE TEAPOTS		JUBILEE WASHBOARDS	25c
from	10c	COV'D. VEG. DISHES	25c
MOUSE TRAPS, 3 for	10c	INDURATED PAILS, Reg. 50c	35c
NAIL SCRUBS, 3 for	10c	BROOMS, reg. 50c	35c
TEA AND COFFEE STRAINERS, 3		CRYSTAL WASHBOARDS	35c
for	10c	TEA PLATES, per doz	35c
POT SCRUBS, 3 for	10c	SLOP PAILS	45c
ASBESTOS MATS, 3 for	10c	NO. 7 ENAMEL KETTLES	65c
IRON HANDLES	10c	TUMBLERS, reg. \$1.50 a doz.	\$1.00
FLUE STOPPERS	10c	FEATHER DUSTERS—Reg. 50c for 30c	
PLATTERS, from	10c	reg. 60c for 40c; reg. 75c for	50c
TOASTERS, 5c, 10c and	15c	TEA PLATES, doz	25c
BAKING DISHES, from	10c	7-in. PLATES, doz.	35c
TABLE MATS, per set, 10c and	15c	DINNER PLATES, doz	50c
LAMP BURNERS, any size	10c		
ROAST PANS, from	10c		

AIRTIGHT HEATERS AT COST.

IMPRactical AIDS FOR ARTISTIC NEEDLEWOMEN

Eyelet Centerpiece in Daisy Design



THE beautiful design given today is most satisfactorily worked out in eyelet embroidery. The work is simple and fascinating, and the finished effects in all-white embroidery are very attractive, as well as exceedingly serviceable. The characteristic feature of the work is small round or oval holes made with a stiletto or scissors, and then worked about the edges in the over-and-over stitch.

The work should be done with the material stretched in a small hoop; a six-inch hoop is sufficiently large. The scissors are required for slitting the oval places, and the stiletto for punching the round holes.

In the case of oval holes, the first thing to be done is to run a stitching just inside the stamping, as otherwise the form is very likely to pull out of shape or fray while being worked.

Do this running or outlining as required in the progress of the embroidery. After the outlining, make an incision near the center of the oval, and cut toward each end, roll the cloth back under, hold with the finger and work in with the over-and-over stitch, taking care to bring the needle out exactly on the stamped outline.

This will keep each one of the little figures in perfect shape.

Always commence working an oval at the base or near the stem, if there be one, and holding the stamping toward you, work from right to left—just opposite to the buttonhole stitch.

The round holes are pierced with a stiletto, not cut with scissors, and it is not necessary to run them.

In the case of the round holes, it does not so much matter where one commences, only it is a help, sometimes,

to work so that the thread can be carried from one space to another without being cut.

Make the stitches even, and draw each one snug and tight, giving the edge a cord-like appearance.

If desired, a lining of a material of some contrasting color may be stitched to the back of the finished piece, and this will bring out the eyelets more prominently.

A working detail is given, showing the design developed in eyelet, with stems in outline.

Any questions relative to the working of this design, as well as any questions concerning matters of general interest to those who embroider, will be cheerfully answered through these columns.

If, however, a personal reply is desired, inclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.



Working Detail

EYELET CENTERPIECE IN DAISY DESIGN

NO. 41

THE rich beauty of this design will appeal to all lovers of embroidery.

All the flowers and small circles are worked as eyelets, and the leaves in satin stitch. Embroidered throughout in white, the effect is very rich and beautiful.

The perforations for the designs may be secured for 25 cents; stamped on linen, 50 cents; stamped on tan linen, 60 cents. Material for working, one-half dozen of mercerized cottons, 10 cents extra.

By inclosing the price of the perforation or of the stamped materials to the Needlework Department of this newspaper, the order will be filled without delay.

Since starting our new service, the following patterns have appeared, perforations of which may be had at any time by mentioning the number.

These designs can also be bought ready stamped on suitable materials by writing us in regard to prices:

- No. 1—Cut-work centerpiece in grape design. Price, 35 cents.
- No. 2—Forget-me-not design for a lingerie paragon. Price, 35 cents.
- No. 3—Wallachian blouse for shirtwaist suit. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 4—Wallachian skirt panel for shirtwaist suit. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 5—Sweet-pea design for child's dress. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 6—A primrose design for an overblouse. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 7—Bolero in Roman cut-work on net. Price, 35 cents.
- No. 8—A centerpiece of Wallachian embroidery. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 9—Wallachian plate and tumbler doilies. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 10—Embroidered belts for the summer frock. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 11—A blouse design in coronation

- braids. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 12—A corset cover in French embroidery. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 13—Combination: girdle, belt and tie. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 14—Child's one-piece embroidered frock. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 15—A lingerie hat or centerpiece. Price, 25 cents.

Xmas Things for Men

THE men cousins and uncles Christmas gifts are always a more difficult proposition for the small girl, as a man is harder to please, and there is not nearly so much choice.

A scarf, a pipe or a book seem, at first, to be about the only things to give, but after all, there are a number of small gifts that will appeal to the masculine mind.

Any girl that can knit or crochet has an unfailing source of supply in ties, as they are all the rage now, and can be made very quickly of almost any color imaginable.

But for the girl who finds crochet or knitting work difficult, a useful, as well as ornamental, gift can be made with a compass.

Make a good-sized circle on cardboard and then cut around the line and cover the circular piece with silk.

Next draw with a soft pencil two eyes, a nose and a mouth, and there results a good picture of the man in the moon.

Then attach two pieces of ribbon to hang it up with, and on the back place some shaving paper. For a cousin who wears glasses, cut out different animals in chamois for him to polish his glasses on.

Another present that is easy to make and will be much appreciated is made from a plain blouse stick and some ribbon.

Attach the ribbon at each end with brass-headed tacks. The ribbon is used to hang over the gas jet, and the man hangs his tie over the stick.

Money is always nice to have around the holiday time, and it would be a good plan for every girl to commence at once to lay aside 5 or 10 cents each day, and when Christmas comes she will have quite a little money to spend on gifts for all her friends and relatives.

- No. 16—Child's sun hat in daisy design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 17—Lingerie blouse, embroidered in lace insertion. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 18—Child's coat in daisy design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 19—Embroidered yoke and sleeve for a nightgown. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 20—A stylish Wallachian coat set. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 21—Centerpiece in eyelet embroidery. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 22—Embroidered scarf and towel ends, with alphabet of two-inch letters included. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 23—Chrysanthemum design for blouse. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 24—Crib cover or design in bedroom linen in Empire effect. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 25—Fleur-de-lis centerpiece design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 26—Fleur-de-lis doilies. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 27—Design for rick-rack pillow. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 28—Design for belt and hat bands. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 29—Designs for five attractive work and opera bags. Price for the entire set, 25 cents.
- No. 30—Dresser set of three pieces in wheat design. Price for entire set, 25 cents.
- No. 31—Corset cover and lingerie ruffles in butterfly design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 32—Shirtwaist in grape design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 33—Wallachian centerpiece in daisy design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 34—Baby cap, kimono and booties. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 35—Two towel ends in wheat and conventional design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 36—Two high collars and five tie ends. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 37—Centerpiece in lazy-dazy design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 38—Baby cap, yoke and wristbands in daisy design. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 39—Mission sofa pillow. Price, 25 cents.
- No. 40—Hot-water bag cover and a laundry bag. Price, 25 cents.

Part of Centerpiece Actual Size.

Hand-Made Presents

ONE'S family always appreciates something made by hand, no matter how small it is. There are a thousand and one pretty and useful little things that can be made with very little trouble and expense by the small girl.

For the aunts and sisters, veil rolls are very pretty and most useful.

Get some ordinary mailing tubes at any office and cover these with cotton on which some sachet powder has been sprinkled.

Buy some pretty flowered silk and cut it in the length of the mailing tube, allowing about an inch and a half over at each end; then sew it together down the center, and at each end tie a bow of baby ribbon corresponding in color to the silk, then fray the edges beyond the baby ribbon and you will have an extremely pretty gift which has taken at most half an hour to make.

Another attractive little gift that can be easily made consists of two round pieces of cardboard, which can be covered with any old pieces of silk from the scrapbox.

Join the cardboard with baby ribbon, to which there has been strung a spool of black and white silk and a spool of black and white thread, or any color or colors that are desired.

Add a bit of ribbon by which to hang it up, and the gift is complete. To make it still more attractive, a little pair of scissors and a needle book may be added. With some odd pieces of ribbon about a quarter of a yard long and an inch or so wide, a nice holder for safety pins can be fashioned.

Buy some very small brass rings and buttonhole them around with pink or blue silk.

Attach all the ribbons to this ring; then at the end of each piece of ribbon attach a smaller ring that has also been buttonholed, and on these hang the safety pins.

For Keeping Linen

FOR keeping sets of lingerie in snowy piles in the dresser drawers there is nothing prettier than the ribbon or linen bands decorated with monograms or a small spray of flowers.

These bands are three-fourths of a yard long when finished. There is an extra piece of ribbon eleven inches long in the center, which is stitched over an eight-inch piece of elastic, so that the band may be stretched according to the amount inclosed.

They are finished in loops, with pretty tassels of ribbon. In two of the loops are sewed a bit of cotton

and sachet powder. This is a particularly attractive gift for the Christmas bride.

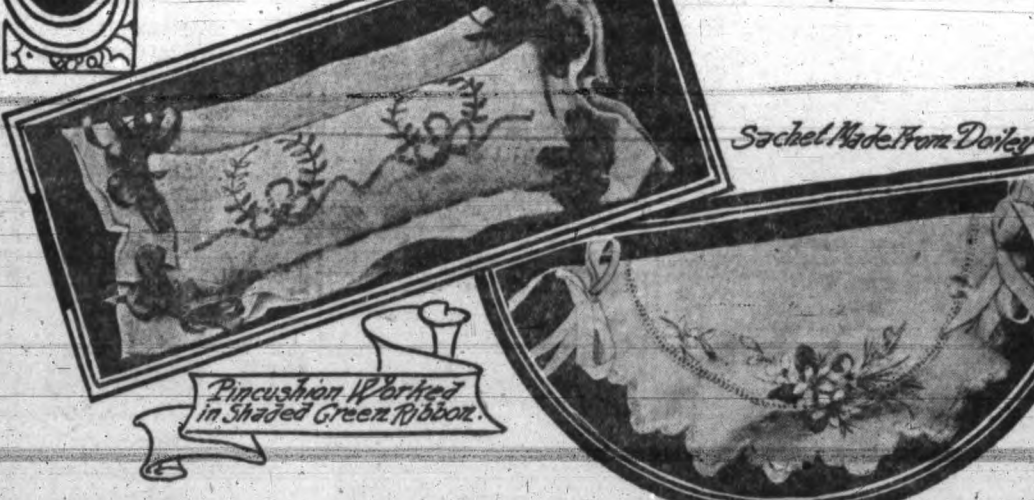
Case for Men's Shirts

FOR the man there is no gift he will appreciate more if he travels than the linen case to protect his freshly laundered shirts. This is made like a

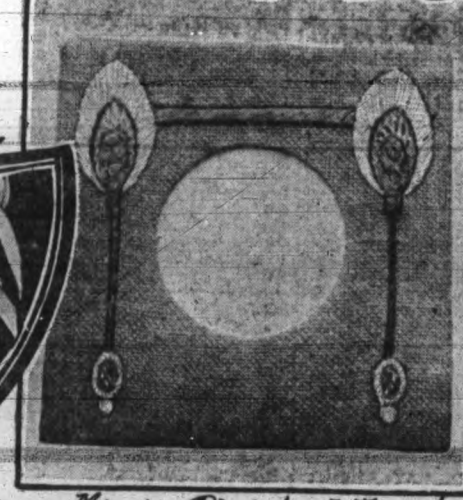
large envelope—a trifle larger than a folded shirt. A particularly smart one was of brown linen bound with a darker shade of brown silk tape and a monogram embroidered on the dark brown silk on the flap, which buttons on the envelope.

One of blue denim bound and embroidered in white would be exceedingly attractive.

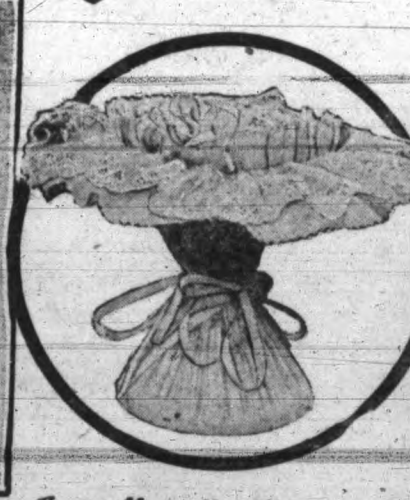
Christmas Gifts That May Be Made in an Evening



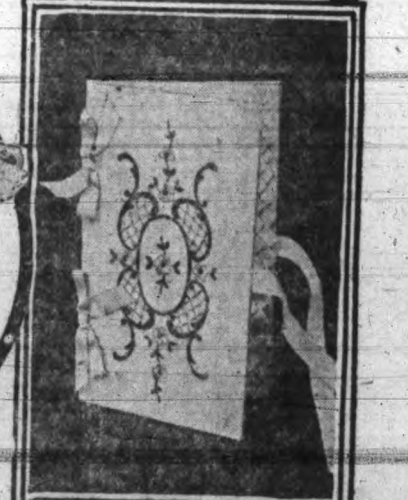
Sachet Made From Doily



Mission Photograph Frame



Easily Made Hat Pin Cushion



Needle Book

ANY OF the gifts pictured on this page may easily be made in an evening.

The cushion shown is worked out in satin and decorated with Empire wreaths in shaded green ribbon.

The sachet shown can easily be made out of a small doily, which may be embroidered in any appropriate flower. The sachet pads are held in place by baby ribbons haremoting with the embroidery floss.

The mission photograph frame is made of heavy green linen crash. The colors used in embroidering the conventional design are the dark shades of green and the bronze browns.

The hatpin cushion shown is made of pompadour ribbons and Val lace. It

is tied in the center with baby ribbon. The needle book is also a dainty little trinket, easily made, and appreciated either by men or women.

The design shown is a conventional and primrose combined.

LITTLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

AMONG the distinctively useful little gifts for Christmas is an eye-glass polisher. Although a very simple article, it is made decorative by inclosing the small pieces of chamois, which are a little larger than the lens

of the glasses, in an embroidered linen cover. Blue linen, embroidered with white dots, would work out attractively.

A number of very attractive ribbon-holders are being made for little remembrances.

Wash ribbons, for lingerie, are a necessity, and they can be put up in a very attractive way by inclosing them in an embroidered case.

One of these cases recently made consisted of two circular pieces of linen, embroidered with a small forget-me-not design, and mounted on two circular pieces of cardboard.

The circles are faced with silk the color of the ribbons which fasten the covers and ribbon rolls together. The

same idea might also be carried out with a fancy pin ball.

A case for holding a face chamois is another novelty shown this season. This useful little article is to carry in one's purse or jacket pocket. A light tan linen, with colored silk lining, may be utilized to make up, as it is, a simple little article, and only a slight touch of embroidery is placed on the flap of the case, which fastens with a little jewel button.

A case of embroidery scissors is another easily made gift. It is best made of soft leather, the exact size of an ordinary embroidery scissors, and adorned with embroidery in coarse silks.

Hatpin cushions are easily made, and a number of new designs are shown this season.

An attractive one might be made of white lawn, embroidered with colored silks. A piece of heavy linen is cut in a rather narrow strip, a little longer than the ordinary hatpin, and stuffed with rice or soft wool.

The lawn cover is made the shape of the bag, slipped over the cushion, and tied at the top.

The top and back of the case may be buttonholed together.

A string bag is always an acceptable gift. One may be made of equal linen, embroidered in green, blue and rose. A four-sided bag is best for this purpose, and where the parts join at the base a

ring, buttonholed over the green, with green is sewed in place, the linen being cut out under this, leaving an opening through which the string is drawn.

A leather case for holding bills is useful for the traveler. It is made as follows: A strip of coarse leather is lined with silk, the silk and leather machine-stitched together. Little pockets are turned up at each end, and into these pockets the ends of bills are slipped.

The leather is then folded through the middle with a strap. A snap fastener is sewed to the inside of the pocket for the strap, which is made of leather, faced with silk.

This may be made of heavy linen in white, brown or any color preferred. The white things are so dainty, and may be laundered so easily without fear of fading, that it is always a temptation to keep things white.

The case should have at least five pockets, and be made so that it can fold in envelope fashion.

A linen case with a removable lining is quite the thing to slip the hand mirror in when packing the suit case.

One could be made of white linen with attached top, through which to draw strings. A monogram or old English initial in white gives a personal note to the gift.

Real Estate Advertisements, Victoria District

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SAANICH ROAD.

48½ acres, nice house and good outbuildings, 5 acres beautiful bearing orchard. Price, including stock and implements and part furniture \$8,500

SHAWNIGAN DISTRICT.

485 acres, about 60 acres cleared, fine residence and good farm buildings. Price only \$7,000

LANGFORD LAKE.

5-acre blocks fronting on the lake, at, per acre, \$50

1,000 American-Canadian Oil at 15c.

A. W. MORE

34 BROAD ST.
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BILL PASSED SECOND READING

FINAL DEBATE ON IMMIGRATION MEASURE

Proceedings in the Legislature
Yesterday Afternoon—Re-
fuse Information.

The immigration bill passed its second reading yesterday afternoon without a dissenting voice being raised. It is probable that in committee some amendment may be offered before the bill is finally passed and goes before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for his assent or refusal.

Yesterday afternoon the debate on the bill was opened by Premier McBride. He added little to what has already been given in connection with the measure. He seized every opportunity to attack the Ottawa government, claiming that they had not been true to British Columbia. He waxed wroth in denying that he or his government had any connection with the C. P. R. A. E. McPhillips explained his peculiar position on the bill. He reiterated the statement that he did not believe the legislature had the right to pass such legislation. Then as an excuse for supporting it he contended that he did not wish to put his opinion against others who thought differently. He further argued that the action of the Dominion had made it imperative to pass such legislation.

H. C. Brewster, for Alberni, dealt with the subject in a very practical way—a feature which characterizes all that member's utterances. He pointed out that the C. P. R. was employing Japanese in clearing the right of way on the extension of the E. & N. line. He pointed out the inconsistency in granting exemption from taxation to the company for the railway extension as was proposed, while Oriental labor

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Milk Chocolate Sticks, Croquettes, Medallions, etc.,
are very delicious.

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of instructions, he being absent in the upper country at the time.

Mr. Oliver asked how it could have been expected that he would get a hearing if the minister was away.

The motion passed.

John Oliver asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. How many acres of public lands were sold during the periods from January 1st, 1906, to December 31st, 1906, and from January 1st, 1907, to December 31st, 1907?
2. How many acres of public lands were pre-empted during the same periods?

Hon. F. J. Fulton replied as follows:

The approximate area of unsurveyed land sold during the year 1906 is 162,183 acres, and during 1907, 369,015.

2,198 pre-emption records were issued during the year 1906, and 238 during 1907. The area of these pre-emptions ranges from forty acres to one hundred and sixty acres.

(Note—To arrive at the exact acreage of land sold and pre-empted during the periods named would entail a great amount of clerical work.)

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Premier the following questions:

1. Did the premier advise His Honor the Lieut.-Governor to assent to Bill No. 30, session 1907?
2. Did the premier enter any objection with His Honor the Lieut.-Governor against the proposal of His Honor to withhold his assent to bill No. 28, session 1907?

The Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows:

1. No.
2. Communications between the Lieut.-Governor and members of the executive council are confidential, and under the oath of office taken by ministers are not to be divulged.

H. C. Brewster asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. Has any reserve been placed on the water in the neighborhood of the intended municipality of Alberni?
2. If not, is it the intention to do so?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

1. No.
2. The matter is under consideration.

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Minister of Finance the following question:

1. After the letter of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, dated April 23rd, 1907, notifying the acting premier that His Honor did not propose to assent to bill No. 30, was any protest against the course proposed to be pursued by His Honor, or tender him any advice to the effect that the bill in question was a proper bill to receive his assent?

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied as follows:

The oath of office taken by members of the executive council precludes them or any of them, from divulging what may transpire between the Lieut.-Governor and them, or any of them.

J. F. Garden asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. What is the estimated area of the coal fields of British Columbia?
2. What area has been alienated?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

1. So much of the province is as yet unexplored that it is impossible to form an approximation of the area.
2. Five hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-one acres.

Dr. Hall asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following question:

1. Is it the intention of the government during this year to take off the reservation on the land known as the Reclamation Farm at Kootenay Landing?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

The question is now under consideration.

Passed Second Reading.

The bill to amend the Master and Servant Act passed the committee stage without amendment.

Premier on Immigration.

Hon. Mr. McBride continued the debate on the second reading of the immigration bill. He claimed that he had always acted consistently on this question and denied that he had tried to sidestep in connection therewith. The circumstance that the Lieut.-Governor had reserved assent to the bill last year had been used as an argument that he had failed in his duty as first minister. This he denied. In 1906 the country was swept by the Liberals because the Conservative government at Ottawa had failed in its duty, and he predicted that a similar result would follow the action of the Dominion authorities on the Oriental question.

He referred to Sir Wilfrid's telegram saying that the views of the people of the west would prevail with him.

J. A. Macdonald remarked that this referred to the Chinese and that the engagement of the premier had been kept as evidenced in the increase of the head tax, which followed.

Hon. Mr. McBride dilated upon the conditions obtaining as a result of the Oriental influx, pointing out that the fishing industry in the province was practically controlled by them. He claimed that the Conservatives had tried to treat the question in a provincial rather than in a party way. They had not tried to make it a party question.

J. A. Macdonald called attention to the speech of the attorney-general.

Hon. Mr. McBride said the attorney-general was forced to the course he had taken by the undiminished of the Liberal papers. The attorney-general was justified in assailing the Liberals. He admitted that there might be imperial considerations associated with the case, but he contended that there was no reason why the same liberty of self-government accorded Australia and other countries on this subject, should be denied to this country. In the Transvaal legislation of a much more drastic character than the Natal Act had received the concurrence of the British government. This act he understood referred even to the Hindus.

J. A. Macdonald said there were press advices that this legislation was to be modified by the Transvaal government.

Hon. Mr. McBride replied that there

was no suggestion at least that the right of the Transvaal to pass the Natal Act was disputed.

Adverting to what Mr. Munro had said as to the action of the government creating a false impression of the situation at Ottawa and in the East, the premier said there was sufficient evidence in Mr. Clute's report to enlighten the subject. He claimed there was nothing in the attitude of the government to justify the position taken at Ottawa. In the face of the solemn treaty permitting the immigration of Japanese, nothing could be expected of the arrangement made by Mr. Lemieux. He denied that there was any sign of insincerity in the methods taken to enforce the immigration act here. The commission which had inquired into the matter reported favorably to the government.

John Oliver remarked that the evidence of the commission had not been printed and their finding could not be properly reported to the House without it.

Hon. Mr. McBride suggested that the member for Delta might have got the evidence printed had he wished to do so. Going on to speak of things which transpired at Ottawa bearing on the Oriental question, he referred to a question asked by W. W. B. McInnes in parliament some ten years ago in which that gentleman desired to know if the government had had any communication with reference to a trade treaty with Japan, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply in effect that his government found a communication on file when it came into office asking them to accept the treaty, and that they had decided that they would not be bound by it.

Macdonald intimated that it was difficult to see just what bearing this had on the discussion.

Hon. Mr. McBride said it showed that ten years ago the Ottawa government was averse to accepting the treaty and had changed its mind later, when the Oriental question was present here in a much more aggravated degree.

Macdonald objected that this change of mind was apparently shared in by the Conservatives as well. He suggested that the trade features of the treaty were paramount in the considerations which led to its refusal at that time.

Hon. Mr. McBride suggested that the Oriental question inspired the interrogation of Mr. McInnes, and that what was in Mr. McInnes' mind was understood by parliament. He thought there was room for explanation of the change of front which had taken place at Ottawa. He intimated his belief that notwithstanding the Lemieux settlement, the door was open for the admission of Japanese, and cited the reputed Japanese colonization scheme in the Northwest as evidence that agents were building on bringing them here.

Mr. Henderson informed the premier that as reported, the negotiations for the sale of the land for the projected colony in the Northwest were being put through by the Canadian Pacific Railway company.

Hon. Mr. McBride apparently accepted this as an intimation that there were reasons for declaring that his government had no political relations with the C. P. R., for he proceeded to deny most emphatically that it was through any political courtesy that a train had been stopped for him at Sicamous, that a "special" had been placed at his disposal, and that the C. P. R. had employed an ice breaker to enable him to make a campaign trip on the Okanagan lake. He asseverated that neither directly nor indirectly had the government any political association with any corporation in the province.

He did not wish to apologize for the attitude of the Conservative party on this question. But he was satisfied with Mr. Borden's stand on the subject and believed that with his party in power at Ottawa British Columbia would get justice in the case.

A. E. McPhillips.

A. E. McPhillips cited the opinion of Sir Oliver Mowat and others that any act dealing with immigration was ultra vires of the province, and indicated that his own opinion was in line therewith. At the same time he did not wish to place his opinion at variance with the best interests of the province, or in conflict with any endeavor to secure their just rights to the people if it was at all possible. He claimed that Ottawa had been deficient in its duty. They should have legislated on this question. The provincial bills had met with summary disallowance. Advice was not even given to the province that they were called in question, and no responsibility in this connection was attached to the local government.

He leader of the opposition claimed that the act was effective at least against Hindus, and therefore if it befell that disallowance again met the measure at Ottawa, it was to be expected that the leader of the opposition would take issue with the Ottawa government. He criticized the Liberals for declining—as a matter of parliamentary ethics—to accept the word of the leader of the government, and suggested that an inherent superciliousness on their part was a party trait, which had driven him into the Conservative ranks.

Mr. McInnes argued that the work-competition of the Oriental immigrant, under the present system, was a cheap labor would be had if it was possible to get it, and the Oriental influx was attributable to this condition. It was unfair that the state or labor should be depressed by the admission of competitors whose modes of life were not compatible with white civilization. It was obvious, he said, that the objection to Chinese immigration had extended much more generally among all classes of people, since those people had got wise to their own value in the labor market, and demanded a higher wage.

H. C. Brewster (Alberni), in the course of a brief reference to the importance of the matter under debate, called attention to the fact that no less than five camps of Japanese were located on the E. & N. right of way between Wellington and Alberni, which had been recently visited. These men

were employed in clearing the right of way, and as an instance of what this meant with respect to the industrial and commercial interests of the province, he pointed out that inquiry had permitted him to discover that there was no concurrent advantage to the merchants and farmers from the industry of these men, who found their own foodstuffs, sufficient for their sustenance, and spent practically no money in the country, unless it was in the gambling places of the Japanese communities. He introduced these observations as a preface to an eloquent plea for an earnest endeavor on the part of the government and legislature to find an effective solution of the question before the House, and suggested that if any tax exemptions were to be granted to railways, having in view the case which he had mentioned, there should be an accompanying provision protecting the interests of white labor in connection with such works.

The motion for the second reading of the immigration bill was then put. The motion was announced by the speaker that the act to regulate immigration into British Columbia be read a second time now. Those in favor say "Aye." There were no dissenting voices. The immigration bill of 1908 was passed by the unanimous vote of the House.

The House adjourned until tomorrow.

MANY APPOINTMENTS
HAVE BEEN MADE

Notices Appearing in This
Week's Edition of the Pro-
vincial Gazette.

The Provincial Gazette this week contains notice of the following appointments:

Rev. William E. Colleton, of Magog, Quebec, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

John James Cambridge, of the city of New Westminster, in the place of Charles Samuel Keith.

Arthur Okell, of Creston, East Kootenay, to be a registrar for the purposes of the "Marriage Act."

James Stuart Birnie, of Greenwood, to be a clerk in the office of the government agent at Greenwood. Such appointment to date from the 15th day of May, 1901.

Howard E. Cochran, of the city of New Westminster, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia.

Richard Mills, alderman, and George Bartaux Harris, to be members of the board of commissioners of police for the city of Vancouver.

James Findlay, Frederick James Procter, and Edwin Blagdon Morgan, to be members of the board of directors of the Vancouver general hospital for the year 1908.

Herbert Stanton, of the city of Victoria, to be chief clerk in the department of mines. Such appointment to date from the 1st day of May, 1908.

Thomas Shepherd, of the city of North Vancouver, to be registrar of voters for the Richmond electoral district, in the place of Sidney Ashe Fletcher, resigned.

Joseph Jagers and William E. Townsend, to be members of the board of licensing commissioners for the city of New Westminster.

R. S. Atkins, to be a clerk in the office of the government agent at Fairview. Such appointment to date from the 15th day of June, 1906.

Elijah John Pader, alderman, and T. S. Annandale, to be members of the board of commissioners of police for the city of New Westminster.

For the taking of affidavits under the Elections Act a number of commissioners have been appointed for Victoria. They are as follows:

John D. McDonald, Alex. Hendry, Wm. Hornsby, James Tagg, Edward McDougall, David Dewar, John James, James Lauderdale, James Thomas, McInnes, and Edward E. Geiger, all of the city of Victoria.

George Kendall has been given a provincial assayer's certificate.

British Columbia Horticultural Estates, with a capital of \$2,000,000, to operate in Yale and Cariboo.

Greenville Packing Company, with \$25,000 capitalization, to take over affairs of the Alexandria Packing Company.

H. S. Wallan Company, with a capitalization of \$20,000, to take over book and stationery business in Rossland.

Hygienic Dairy, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Western Dental Supply Company, capitalized at \$20,000.

The Standard Life Assurance Company, of Edinburgh, Scotland, has been given an extra provincial certificate with J. W. Kerr, of Vancouver, as attorney for the company.

IN AND OUT.

E. & N. Trains—Arrive 12 noon. Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, 12 noon. 12 p. m. Depart 9 a. m. Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, 9 a. m. 3 p. m. V. & S. Trains—Arrive 10 a. m. 6:30 p. m. Depart 7:45 a. m. 3:30 p. m. Saturday, 2:30 p. m.

Steamer Princess Victoria—Sails for Vancouver 1 a. m. daily. Returning leaves Vancouver 1:30 p. m. arrives Victoria 6:30 p. m.

Steamer Princess Royal—Sails for Seattle at 8:30 a. m. daily (except Monday). Returning, sails from Seattle 11:30 p. m. daily (except Monday), arriving here shortly after 5 a. m.

CREOSOTE

of creosote in drums or barrels and not exceeding in quantity 750 drums of 50 gallons each; said creosote to be delivered not later than May 1, 1908. The prices submitted must be cost and delivery free on wharf at Victoria, B. C.

Speculation can be seen at the office of the undersigned to whom all tenders must be delivered properly signed, sealed and endorsed, "Tender for Creosote," not later than Monday, February 10th, prox., at 4 p. m.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTE,
Purchasing Agent for the
City of Victoria, B. C.

The Taylor Mill Co

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Dealers in Lumber, Sash, Doors and All Kinds of Building Material.
Mill, Office and Yards, North Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. Box 628.

Telephone 564

FOR CHOICE BUYS

In City Lots and
Acre Property

CALL ON

CROSS & CO.

44 Fort Street

Victoria, B. C.

WE SELL THE EARTH
DRURY & MACGURN
34 GOVERNMENT ST.

\$2,000 TO LOAN.

We have private funds to loan on improved real estate.

Low rate of interest, if security is approved by us. —We always have money to loan on good security.

DEALING IN STOCKS
OF GOODS IN BULK

Bill Now Before the Legisla-
ture is Intended to Regulate
Matter.

A bill is now before the legislature intended to regulate the purchase, sale and transfer of stocks of goods in bulk. The proposed statute provides as follows:

It shall be the duty of every person who shall bargain for or purchase any stock of goods, wares or merchandise, in bulk, for cash or upon credit, before paying the price or any part of the price thereof, or giving any promissory note or other document for or on account of said purchase price, to demand and obtain from the vendor or his agent, or if the vendor or his agent be a corporation, then from the president, secretary or managing agent of such corporation, a statutory declaration setting out the names and addresses of the creditors of the vendor from whom said goods, wares or merchandise or any portion thereof has been purchased.

Whenever any person shall bargain for or purchase any stock of goods, wares or merchandise in bulk, for cash or on credit, and shall pay any part of the purchase price or execute or deliver to the vendor or to his order, or to any person for his use, any promissory note or other document for or on account of the purchase price of said goods or any part thereof, without first having demanded and obtained from the vendor, or from his agent, the statutory declaration provided for in the preceding section of this act, and without paying the purchase price of said stock of goods in full or towards payment of the bona fide claims of the said creditors of the vendor, then such sale shall be fraudulent and void.

Any sale or transfer of a stock of goods, wares or merchandise out of the usual course of business or trade of the vendor, or whenever substantially the entire stock-in-trade of the vendor shall be sold or conveyed, or whenever an interest in the business or trade of the vendor is sold or conveyed, or attempted to be sold or conveyed, such sale, transfer or conveyance shall be deemed "a sale in bulk" within the meaning of this act; provided, however, that if the vendor produces and delivers to the vendee a written waiver of the provisions of this act from his creditors, as shown by said statutory declaration, then the provisions of this act shall not apply.

\$3,000 BLAZE.

Truro, N. S., Jan. 30. — Fire in a building owned by ex-Councillor Kent and occupied by grocers, did damage to the extent of \$10,000 to-night.

Don't Forget
THAT
W. C. Stewart

(Late of Brandon, Manitoba)
HAS CHANGED HIS
REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

From PROMIS BLOCK (up-stairs) to
GROUND FLOOR, 704 VATES ST.

Opposite New Mercantile Bank Building,
in same office as A. Williams & Co.
Where he will always have a covered
carriage to drive customers to see his
own and clients' properties. No trouble
to show you round if you wish to invest.

THE
Hub Clear Store

HEADQUARTERS FOR ATHLETIC
SPORTS.

Good Imported, Domestic and Local
Cigars and Tobacco.

LEWIS & EVANS,
Cor. Government & Trowace Ave
PHONE 12.

TAKE NOTICE that the B. C. Canning
Company, Limited, of London, England
and Victoria, B. C., salmon canners and
sawmill owners, intend to apply for per-
mission to lease the following described
foreshore on the west line of Lots Nos.
4, 10 and 16, Coast District, Commencing
at a post marked "B. C. C. Co., N. W.
post," planted at the western corner of
the Victoria Cannery, Rivers Inlet, thence
S. 2 1/4 S. about 22 chains, thence west
about 20 chains to a post marked "B. C.
C. Co., N. W. post,"
B. C. CANNING COMPANY, LIMITED,
G. C. JOHNSTON.

Ross' Jam Bargain for Saturday

This is a lowering of price from a quotation already recognized as the lowest

GOOD JAM MADE IN VICTORIA
Saturday Only—5 lb. pall for 50c

All Jams may look alike to some folks, but discerning ones easily see the superiority of our Jams.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

UP-TO-DATE GROCERS. 1115 GOVERNMENT ST. Tels. 52, 1052, 1390.

Trevor Keene

AUCTIONEER

AND APPRAISER

Under instructions I will sell by **PUBLIC AUCTION** At Salesrooms, 77 and 79 Douglas St.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 2 p. m.

FURNITURE

Fancy Goods, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE

Gent's Gold Hunter Watch

TREVOR KEENE - Auctioneer
Tel. A762.

Messrs. Williams & Janion

Duly instructed by Major Muspratt

Williams will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

at his residence at

WORK POINT BARRACKS

ABOUT

FEBRUARY 18th

the whole of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

PICTURES AND EFFECTS.

FULL PARTICULARS LATER.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

Maynard & Son

Auctioneers, Appraisers

and Commission

Merchants

Sale Rooms 1314 Broad St.

Phone 537.

WANTED.

Good Furniture and Effects.

We have for sale some first-class

Heaters and Stoves, also At Second-

Hand Furniture. Call and see us.

W. C. KERR, 710 Yates St.

Est. 1888. 3 Doors Above Douglas.

FURNACE COAL

We are now receiving shipments of **BANFF ANTHRACITE COAL**, an excellent fuel for furnaces.

J. KINGHAM & CO.

Agents for the

New Wellington Coal

WASHED NUT COAL,

large size.

At Current Rates.

Telephone 647.

OFFICE, 34 BROAD ST.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, we call your attention to our **YATES ST. SHOW WINDOW**, which is dressed with a complete line of **YALE & TOWNE'S BUILDERS' HARDWARE**, which ranks second to none on the market.

We are now ready to give estimates on buildings from the smallest to the largest.

B. C. HARDWARE CO.

Phone 82. COR. YATES AND BROAD STS. P.O. Box 683

SATURDAY SUGGESTIONS

SPECIAL

Johnson's Fluid Beef, in 8-oz Tins, 50c Each

THIS IS A REGULAR 75c SELLER.

SOMETHING NEW AND VERY TASTY.

OUR PURE PORK SAUSAGES AND RIPE TOMATOES, a very

happy combination, per lb. 50c.

THIN SKINNED NARVEL ORANGES, 2 dozen for 50c.

50c.

50c.

50c.

50c.

50c.

50c.

50c.

50c.

50c.

50c.

50c.

50c.

50c.

50c.

50c.

HARDWARE FOR WET PLACES AT

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS,

1206 WHARF STREET.

WHOLE WHEAT AND GRAHAM FLOUR

PAT. ELECTRIC PROCESS—We have now installed a new machine for the manufacture of the above brands of flour specially adapted for people with indigestion.

\$1.60 per Sack, 50 lbs.
Sylvester's Feed Company, - 709 Yates Street.

PETER McQUADE & SON

IMPORTERS OF

Ship Chandlery, Plough Steel, Wire Rope Galvanized, Cotton and Wool Waste, Launch Supplies, Gasoline, Motor and 74 per cent.

1214 (78) Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

WILL CLEAR LAND AT LADYSMITH

C. P. R. TO COMMENCE WORK IMMEDIATELY

Ideal Property for Orchards May Be Opened Up in Future.

(Special Correspondence.)

Ladysmith, Jan. 30.—It has always been understood that when the C. P. R. Co. began its land-clearing operations in the Victoria road cutting right through the centre of it. One hundred and seventy acres of land are to be cleared, and a beginning will be made right away. The cleared ground will be broken into lots of from ten to forty or fifty acres, to suit the means of purchasers. There is no official price of the land at present, but it is understood that the land will be disposed of at reasonable rates.

There is also talk of clearing a further piece of land back of the city. The soil here is loamy and of the richest nature, and would be ideal for the purposes of orchards. However, while it is talked of, it has not yet been decided officially, although the clearing will be done if not immediately, at some time in the near future.

The news of this operation has come as a very opportune time. What with the shutting down of the logging camps, the closing of the smaller, and the slackness that has suddenly overtaken the coal trade, the business of the city was declining, and there was every prospect of duller times ahead.

The most important business before the city council this week was the claim for damages preferred against the city by Walter Gibbons. The circumstances of the case have been already reported in the Times. At the weekly meeting of the council a letter was read from McNeel & Bird, solicitors, Vancouver, stating that they had advised their client, Mr. Gibbons, to accept \$500 rather than take the matter into a court of law. Mayor Nicholson, in explaining the position to the council, said he had reason to believe that Mr. Gibbons would be satisfied to take merely the expenses he had incurred through the accident.

Accordingly Mayor Nicholson and Ald. McKinnell were appointed to wait upon Mr. Gibbons. This they did and on the council reassembling again, they reported that Mr. Gibbons was satisfied to waive all claims against the city in consideration of \$125. This sum the council unanimously agreed to donate to Mr. Gibbons, and the matter was settled on this basis.

New Councilor.
Mr. George Roberts, butcher, on First avenue, was, on the recommendation of the Citizens' League, elected by the council to the vacancy in the East ward, and took his seat on Monday evening.

Mayor Nicholson and Ald. Matheson were appointed delegates to attend the

convention of the Union of B. C. Municipalities, which will be held in Nanaimo on February 25th.

Mayor Nicholson appointed the following committees: Sanitary, Ald. Campbell, Matheson and Brown; cemetery, Ald. McKinnell, Roberts and Hawthorn; fire wardens, Ald. Hawthorn, McKinnell and Roberts.

Was Widely Known.

The funeral took place from Nanaimo yesterday of Mrs. E. Shaw, for some years a resident here. She died in Chechnis hospital on Sunday, and leaves a husband and four children behind her. A native of Yorkshire, England, the deceased has lived on the island for the past sixteen years, and was widely known and respected in the district.

Marriage in City.

Mr. Chas. Maine, who for the past two years has been in charge of the H. & W. butcher shop on First avenue, joined the ranks of the benedicts on Monday morning. The bride was Miss Rose Duncan, and the marriage ceremony took place in Nanaimo. Mr. and Mrs. Maine are spending their honeymoon in Victoria, and will return here to live.

Robert Barclay has bought out the interests of the late E. Mulholland in the Ladysmith Bar, and gone into partnership with Mr. Joseph Cartwright.

K. of P. Dance.

The local lodge of K. of P. have decided to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the order by a dance and supper on Friday evening, February 21st.

Will Play J. B. A. A.

The J. B. A. A. Football Club is expected here on Saturday. The champions are leaving nothing undone in their efforts to prepare the warmest possible reception for the visitors. Esquimalt and V. M. C. A. have both gone down on the local ground, and with Nanaimo in her present invincible mood the champions cannot afford the loss of a single point if they would retain their title. A close, exciting game is expected. The team will probably line up as follows: Goal, McMillan; backs, O'Connell and Hewitt; halves, Simpson, Morrison, and McKinley; forwards, Grainger, Strong, Adam, Graham and Sanderson.

Social Notes.

Mrs. H. Kay, who has been ill with appendicitis, is out and about again. Jas. Sharp, late mine boss at Extension, was in town on Tuesday.

J. Muir returned from a visit to Nanaimo on Monday.

D. Matheson returned home on Tuesday from a visit to his brother at New Westminster.

H. Burroughs went down to Victoria yesterday morning.

Mayor Nicholson boarded the train for Victoria on Tuesday.

Mrs. G. Pickard, accompanied by Mrs. T. Mowatt, paid a visit to Nanaimo on Wednesday.

Mrs. E. Weaving and daughter visited Nanaimo yesterday.

Mr. G. Inkster returned home yesterday after spending a few days in Nanaimo.

Miss Knott returned to the city yesterday.

More Building Permits Granted.

Total Amount for Month of January Over Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Over \$50,000 in building permits for the month of January is a pretty good work for the driest month of the year. Two permits were issued for a two-story dwelling with eight rooms and concrete basement to be built on the corner of Niagara and South Turner streets at a cost of \$3,000. Mr. Knott will also apply for another permit in a few days for a bungalow on South Turner street to cost about the same sum. W. J. Beamish took out a permit to build a kitchen to his house on Prior street, value \$500.

A Taste of Winter

DID THE LITTLE TASTE OF WINTER FIND YOU UNPREPARED? Some of the "extremely optimistic" people thought Summer was here already. We have had an unusually fine and mild Winter, but there is still room for a big number of chilly days to squeeze in ere Summer days smile on us again. Notice the news item about the southern flight of Wild Geese? The old weather prophets of the chilly East see in that signs of chilly winds and Winter snows, and the wise ones will prepare. Now, are you ready for a "cold snap"? Got all the blankets and bedding necessary to comfortable sleep? When such liberal offerings in Bedding are offered by this store there is no reason why you shouldn't be "ready" and comfortable. Shown on our Second Floor.

Fine Grey Blankets

These are exceptionally fine values. An uncommonly soft and warm blanket that you'll like. Liberal sizes and full weight.

Size 54 in. x 76 in., 6-lb., per pair.....\$3.00
Size 55 in. x 78 in., 7-lb., per pair.....\$3.50
Size 62 in. x 82 in., 8-lb., per pair.....\$4.00

Scotch Bath Blankets

This is a genuinely splendid blanket. The wool used is of the very finest quality. The weave is a special close weave, and makes a long-wearing blanket. Excellent value at the price.

Size 76 x 94 in., 8-lb., per pair.....\$12.00

See These Famous Ayrshire Blankets--Splendid Values

This far-famed blanket has indeed many points of special merit. A specially long wool is used in the making. The weave is very close and firm. This blanket has been long and favorably known for its wear-resisting qualities. These blankets will stand years of hardest use.

Size 75 x 90 inches, 5 lbs., per pair.....\$8.00
Size 76 x 94 inches, 5 1/2 lbs., per pair.....\$8.50

A Line of Superior Quality Flannelette Sheets

Size 30 in. x 40 in., per pair.....70c
Size 36 in. x 46 in., per pair.....\$1.35
Size 38 in. x 48 in., per pair.....\$1.50
Size 40 in. x 50 in., per pair.....\$1.75

British—60 in. x 76 in., per pair.....\$1.75

British—64 in. x 81 in., per pair.....\$2.25

British—72 in. x 90 in., per pair.....\$2.75

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES IN SILVER-GRAY BLANKETS

Here is what we can safely say, without fear of successful contradiction, is absolutely the best value in Silver Grey Blankets in the city. These are blanket values we are prepared to "pit" against any "special sale" values offered in this town. Compare these prices, judging by the weight, and we think they are better, but when you compare the quality you will find at once how far superior ours are and how unusually liberal the prices. These are fine, heavy, warm producing blankets made from the best quality wool and are the best gray blanket obtainable.

Size 60 in. x 80 in., 6-lb., per pair.....\$4.50
Size 62 in. x 82 in., 7-lb., per pair.....\$5.00
Size 64 in. x 84 in., 8-lb., per pair.....\$5.70

No "charge" orders at these prices.

SPLENDID SHOWING OF FIRE-PLACE FURNITURE TO-DAY

WEILER BROS.
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

THE PLAN FOR PRINCE RUPERT

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS NOW WORKING ON IT

Ample Provision Will Be Made for Parks at New City.

Franklin Brett and George W. Hall, of the firm of Brett & Hall, landscape gardeners, of Boston, are at present at Prince Rupert under contract with the G. T. P. to prepare general plans for the laying out of a model townsite at the railway terminus.

A Boston paper referring to the contract says: The contract is very large; in fact, one of the largest ever given for a similar undertaking. The exact amount of the agreement could not be ascertained, but it is said to be in the neighborhood of \$40,000. While this figure is large, it really represents only a part of the work which the local architects will eventually receive, provided they are intrusted with making the full detailed plans and do other work connected with the development of this proposed city.

The firm comprises Franklin Brett, George B. Hall and Wayne E. Stiles, Stevens, Brett and Hall expect to be absent some six or eight weeks. While on the land they will have the use of the railroad company's engineering building for the preparation of rough plans and then will return here and draw the detailed plans.

The settlement is on Kalen Island and the new city will be known as Prince Rupert. The island is of considerable size, but only about one-third will be available because of the mountain which rises to an elevation of 2,300 feet near the centre of the island. The railroad will cross from the mainland to Porpoise Island and then to Kalen Island by means of bridges, the first of which will be about a quarter of a mile in length and the second some 200 feet long. It is understood to be the plan to have the railroad skirt the southwestern shore of Kalen Island on piles elevated some twenty feet above high water, the coast being too steep and rocky for the location of the tracks. When the road reaches the southwestern end of the proposed city site it will follow close to the shore, thus affording ample facilities for the transfer of freight from trains to steamships.

Already a dock a thousand feet long has been constructed along a part of the water front and it is planned to extend this for a much longer distance. The shores are very bold, and this will aid greatly in preparing places for shipping, and also keep down the cost of building docks. Along these docks great elevators will be built for the accommodation of the trains which will bring the products of the great grain sections which the new road will tap.

It is said to be the plan to have the shipping and wholesale business on the first level, which rises to seventy-five

or one hundred feet; the retail business and the public buildings on the second level, which is some two hundred feet high and forms a sort of ridge, and the residences still further back on a third level of about one hundred feet elevation.

Ample provision for parks will be made.

There is an excellent chance for one on a central elevation, another at Point Hays, named in honor of the president of the railroad, Charles M. Hays, of Montreal, and a third at the southwestern end of the city. It is probable also that Digby Island, just to the westward of Kalen Island, will be developed for residences, a purpose for which it is admirably adapted. The expenditures which are contemplated by the railroad company at this place alone will total many millions, if present plans are carried out.

WALTER STANLAND ELECTED TRUSTEE

Successful Candidate Had a Good Majority at the Polls Yesterday.

Yesterday the voters of the city decided to send one of Victoria's younger business men to take his place on the board of school trustees. Walter Stanland is that business type of man who is to-day needed on the board and the city can congratulate itself on the choice it has made. A good many would not have made good trustees, but it is probable that Mr. Stanland has shown more energy than any of the others, and that is needed to-day to cope with the situation in the schools.

There was considerable excitement around the polls yesterday, when the election was held. One of the candidates had taken the step of procuring committee rooms from which his trusted henchmen could go forth and round up his supporters.

The vote was a small one for only 1385 turned out to the poll out of a total electorate of 5641. There were four spoiled ballots. A good many ladies turned out to vote, and hacks and autos were requisitioned to bring in the lax ones.

The following is the vote:
Walter E. Stanland.....500
William Dempster.....331
William Blakemore.....281
Robert Erskine.....195
J. W. Bolton.....95
Mr. Stanland got down to business at once as the school board was sitting when the poll was declared, and Mr. Northcott at once took him upstairs and introduced him to the board.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Prices Irregular on Opening of Exchange This Morning—Quotations.

New York, Jan. 31.—The stock market opened irregular. The following prices ruled: Anaconda, 51 1/4; Am. Smelting, 67 1/2; Anaconda, 23 1/2; Atch., 72; B. R. T., 65 1/2; Can. Pac., 150 1/2; Del. & Hudson, 152; Erie, 15 1/2; Interboro, 8 1/2; Mex. Central, 19 1/2; Mo. Pac., 43 1/2; N. Y. C., 97 1/2; Nor. Pac., 125 1/2; Penna., 112; Reading, 102 1/2; Ont. & Western, 23 1/2; St. Paul, 113 1/2; Union Pac., 122 1/2; U. S. Steel, 28 1/2; U. S. Steel pfd., 92 1/2; Wabash pfd., 92.

LEGISLATION FOR THE TRADE UNIONS

Bill Introduced Into the House Yesterday by Socialist Member.

A bill was introduced into the House by J. McInnes yesterday entitled an act to prevent discrimination against members of trade unions. It provides as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or any one acting on their behalf, to make or enter into any agreement, either oral or written, by the terms of which any employee of such person, firm or corporation, or any person about to enter the employ of such person, firm or corporation, as a condition for continuing or obtaining such employment, shall promise or agree not to become, or cease to continue to be, a member of any labor organization or trade union.

It shall be unlawful for any employer or employee of labor, or any person acting on their behalf, to ask any person seeking employment, or any person already employed by such employer or employers, any question or questions that would divulge or tend to divulge as to whether such employee or prospective employee was or was not a member of a labor organization. Any employer or employee of labor, or any person acting on their behalf, who contravenes the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars.

MAYOR ENTERTAINED COUNCIL AT DINNER

Aldermen Enjoy Very Pleasant Evening With Chief Magistrate of the City.

The members of the city council were last night entertained at dinner by Mayor Hall at his residence, Catharine street, Victoria West. A most enjoyable time was spent, the dinner continuing from 7.30 to 10.30. During that time several vocal selections were given by Robert Morrison and toasts were drunk. The speeches given were all of an optimistic tone, the aldermen being of one mind as to the future of the city and the need for an energetic policy.

The toast to Mayor and Mrs. Hall was received with much enthusiasm, all joining in wishing the host and hostess all the good things that could possibly come to them. Among the guests was Dr. Hall's brother, Dr. G. A. B. Hall, M. P. for Nelson city.

This evening at 8 o'clock the members of Mrs. Sheldon's class will meet in the Metropolitan Methodist church when the work of organization for the year will be completed and officers elected. A full attendance is requested.

Our Saturday Special—Fine large juicy oranges, 25c per doz.; C. & B. soups, 25c per tin. W. A. A. Grocer, 400 Yates street.